

# THE INLAND PRINTER

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## MICROSCOPIC TYPES.

BY THEO. L. DE VINNE.

THE smallest good type of the fifteenth century known to me is a remarkably neat Roman letter on nonpareil body (about twelve lines to the American inch), which type was used by Giovanni and Gregorio de Gregoriis, in 1498, in printing a beautiful book of the offices of the Roman Church.

Considering the difficulty of cutting symmetrical letters on so small a body, and of casting them in types at this early period in the history of type founding, when tools were imperfect and experience was limited, this font of nonpareil may be regarded as a feat in type founding.

Types as small had been made before. In 1490, John Froben, of Basle, printed an octavo edition of the Bible in Latin from types on nonpareil body; but these types, of Gothic form, although fairly printed, were not well cut nor cast.

This size of nonpareil, apparently made to meet a growing demand for smaller books, was not so popular as had been supposed. The book buyers of the sixteenth century did not encourage the printing of books in any size of type smaller than brevier, which size is about nine and a half lines to the inch. Brevier was largely made use of by the Elzevirs, but it was grudgingly tolerated by the book lovers of that period. One writer sweepingly condemns the Elzevirs' duodecimos, which were practically no larger than the modern 32mo, as "petty types on a niggardly page."

This scholarly dislike of little books did not put small types entirely out of fashion, nor did it prevent some type founder, unknown to me by name, from attempting the still smaller size of pearl (about fifteen lines to the inch), which was in use in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, which may have been made in the preceding century. In the year 1625, John Jannon, printer and type founder at Sedan, made a neat Roman type on a body now known as diamond, which size is about seventeen lines to the inch. The first book printed in this size was a *Virgil* in 32mo, dated 1625. It could

not have sold rapidly, for the same edition, with a new title, bears the date 1628. In this diamond type, Jannon printed six more books, all of which are now held in the highest esteem.

Louis Luce, a type founder of the Royal Printing House of Paris, in 1740, showed a specimen of diamond type which he made at the order of the king. It was not a creditable production. Didot sneers at it as a type that could not be read.

Types on diamond body were also made by John Jansson at Amsterdam, in 1653. Diamond types were used in England at the close of the eighteenth century; but I do not find the size diamond advertised in any of the specimen books of British type founders of that century.

In 1834, Antonio Farina, of Milan, cut punches for a small type, which he called *occhia di mosca* (flies' eyes). The type foundry of Corbetta tried to cast them, but found the work so difficult that they abandoned the enterprise. Twenty years after, Giovanni Gnocchi, of Milan, undertook the work with better success. From this type was printed an edition of the *Divine Comedy*, which attracted much attention in the Exposition of 1867. The types of this book are about twenty lines to the inch. Although this book has received great praise, it is not a good piece of typography.

The greatest feat in the cutting of microscopic types was done by Henri Didot, who, in 1827, at the age of sixty-six years, cut and cast a font of small Roman types on a body which he called demi-nonpareil. In this type he had printed by his brother an edition, in 64mo, of the *Maximes* of La Rochefoucauld. Firmin Didot says, with pardonable pride of kin, that there has never been anything done as small as this before or since, nor has there been any approach to it. I find that the types in this edition of the *Maximes* measure a little more than twenty-five lines to the inch. Henri Didot describes the type as on a body of two and a half points. He probably means Fournier points (a system in which the point was on a little larger body), which were then in common use. This half nonpareil is certainly the smallest type ever made. It was cast by the polyamatype mold (a mold which casts many bodies at one operation), also the

invention of Henri Didot. It probably could not have been cast at all in the ordinary mold of the period.

In 1849, Laurent and Deberny, type founders of Paris, published a microscopic edition of the *Fables of La Fontaine*, which was exposed at the Universal Exposition of that year. This edition of 250 pages, in 128mo, was printed by Plon Frères. The leaf was fifty-two millimeters high, and thirty millimeters wide.

In 1855, the same foundry published a still smaller volume, *Gresset, Ver-ver* and other pieces, 160 pages and table. The size of the leaf was twenty-two millimeters wide, thirty-eight millimeters high, thirty-three lines to the page. The same size of type was employed for each book, but the last book was leaded. The body of the type is between two and a half and three points.

In 1858, Edwin Tross published an edition of *De Imitatione Christi*, printed by Giraudet and Jouaust. It consists of a title and one hundred and fifty pages, thirty-eight lines to the page. The leaf is thirty millimeters wide and forty-seven millimeters high. The type of this edition is smaller than that of Laurent and Deberny. It appears to be the type of Henri Didot.

In 1876, the University Press, of Oxford, printed an edition of the Holy Bible in diamond type. Each page has two columns of seventy lines. The leaf is fifty-five millimeters wide, sixteen millimeters high. When bound, the thickness is about thirteen millimeters, and the weight ninety-five grams.

In 1873, John Bellows, of Gloucester, England, printed a French-English and English-French dictionary, containing 548 pages of text and sixteen pages of preface matter. It was beautifully printed, in two columns, with a red border on each page. The page of type is fifty-nine millimeters wide, and ninety-nine millimeters high. This book was eight years in press. It has since been printed in many editions. The types made specially for the work were cast by Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh. They measure about twenty lines to the inch.

In 1822, Pickering began the publication of a series of small editions, beginning with *Cicero de Officiis*. In this style he published *Virgil*, the *Jerusalem Liberated* of Tasso, the *Sonnets* of Petrarch, *Horace*, *Terence*, the *Divine Comedy* of Dante (in two volumes), *Catullus*, *Tibullus* and *Propertius*. All these were printed in a beautiful manner by C. Corral, of London. In 1831, he had printed, in two volumes, by Charles Whittingham, of London, the Greek texts of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer. All of these were in diamond types, about seventeen lines to the inch.

Jules Didot, the elder, who took the first prize for printing in 1823, began the publication of the complete works of Voltaire, which were followed by the complete works of Molière, Plutarch and a collection of French classics.

It would be impossible to give an account of all the meritorious works that have been printed in very small types, of which the number is increasing every year.

Nothing, as yet, has been made smaller, or even as small, as the types of Henri Didot; but no small types yet

made are as clear and perfect as those of the brilliant of Miller & Richard.

The smallness of a leaf does not necessarily indicate diminishing smallness in the size of the type. The smallest book I have ever seen is about one-half inch wide and one inch long, but the type was of the size of nonpareil, and the words were of one syllable.

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#### PRINTING IN GOLD LEAF ON SILK OR SATIN.

BY WILLIAM O'SHEA, JR.

IN the October issue of your valuable publication I read with interest a well written article on "Printing on Silk with Gold Leaf." The method suggested will no doubt give very satisfactory results when properly handled, but there are many objections to it, which I think every printer who tries the experiment will realize.

In the first place, it is a very risky undertaking to try to size a delicate fabric such as silk or satin with any liquid whatever, as such materials are very easily discolored or otherwise injured.

The next and perhaps the most serious objection is heating the type.

We all know that it is extremely dangerous to heat type in any case, but my experience in the "finishing" room has taught me that where isinglass is used for size, the type must be unusually hot. Thus there is danger of ruining several lines of type and spoiling a number of fonts in this operation.

The next thing the writer tells us to do is to lay the gold leaf on the type, but he evidently overlooks the fact that gold leaf will not stick to type, unless the type is greased, and even then it would be almost an impossible feat for a printer to lift the gold leaf from the book and place it on the broken surface of the form, unless he had had considerable experience in that branch of bookbinding called "finishing." But supposing now that the printer has surmounted these obstacles, and gets his heated form on the press, he must then turn the wheel slowly until the platen reaches the impression, and hold it there half a minute, a process which, I think, would severely tax the patience of the experimenter. I do not infer by the foregoing that the method in question will not "pan out," but I think it very impracticable, and a printer would waste a great deal of type, gold leaf, and language before he succeeded in printing with gold leaf by such a method.

Now if you will bear with me a moment or so longer, I will submit to you the plan I have adopted, which is as easy in its operation as it is pleasing in its result.

First, prepare your press as for bronzing, inking it up with the ordinary bronze size, or even a good quality of ink though the size is far preferable. Make the form ready, giving it a heavier impression than for ordinary work; set your guide pins firmly so there will be no danger of their moving, and with your hands free from grease or oil, feed your material through very accurately. Now open your book to the first sheet of gold leaf, take a large clean piece of cotton wool, touch it slightly to your face or hair to get the surface of the cotton the least bit greasy, and then bring it gently in contact with the gold leaf,



taking care to breathe very lightly, for the least puff of air will double the gold leaf up like a boy with cramps.

This is the only difficult part of the whole operation, and a little carefulness on the part of the operator will render this part of the work as easy as the rest.

The cotton wool being slightly greasy the gold leaf will cling lightly to it. Lift it gently from the book and lay it on the printed face of the silk as smoothly as possible, and press it flat. It will leave the cotton wool and cling to the size. This operation must of course be repeated on each of the badges, taking particular care that every letter is entirely covered. If the gold leaf breaks on any word, and there is the least chance that the word is not entirely covered, another small layer of gold leaf must be laid over the doubtful place.

Having finished this operation, wash up the press and take out the rollers as there is no further use for the size; take a piece of strong, light paper, and feed the silk into the press again, feeding the piece of paper in also, between the silk and the type. Then take each piece of silk as it comes out of the press, brush off the superfluous gold leaf with a soft rag or cotton wool, and you will have a badge with the letters as clear and bright as the most fastidious could desire, without having run any risk of ruining your type by heating it.

It would be a wise plan for printers to make a gold-cushion or buy one from some dealer in bookbinders' stock, and practice lifting the sheet of gold leaf from the book to the cushion with a gold-knife. At some future time I may give the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who are interested in it, instructions on handling gold leaf, making a gold-cushion, etc.

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#### TURNING THE COLUMN RULES.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

WE turn the column rules for the old year with a sigh and a hope—a sigh that it has passed and a hope for the coming. Naturally, with the fading away of the old and the advent of the new, our thoughts go backward and forward, and we reflect upon what has been and is likely to be, regret the errors of the past, and map out for ourselves a brighter and a better future.

Looking over the broad area of business since we bade farewell to 1885 and welcomed 1886, we have very much to congratulate ourselves upon. Despite various threatenings, mutterings of earthquakes, alarming and long continued strikes, in which the exceedingly nice distinctions of capital and labor were sought to be adjusted, we discover no good reason for fear. True, there have been trying hours when the clouds were dark and ominous, and the rumbling of the thunder seemed dangerously near. But the stout ship of business has weathered every storm, avoided wrecking headlands, steered clear of whelming breakers, clawed off of lee shores, and rides safely and triumphantly in nearly untroubled waters.

During the twelve months that are drawing to a close labor has been dignified and exalted, and the signs of the times are hopeful for all who win their bread by the sweat of their brows and the cunning of their hands. The great

problem may not be entirely or satisfactorily solved, but the days are hopeful of promise and a bright light is breaking in the east of the workingman's horizon. Rightly and rationally, concessions had to be made by both sides, and these led to the cementing of a closer bond of union, and no power of earth can ever pronounce divorce between capital and labor; between that which lays the foundation stones and rears the gigantic temples of the other. Each is as necessary in the business marriage as blood to the heart, for if money is the motive power, labor is the machinery whose complex workings make great results possible; if gold is the lever, strong arms and brainy heads are the fulcrum that can (theoretically) overturn the world.

To adjust the scales between the two without giving offense to either, and doing justice to both, is a delicate and difficult undertaking, and requires the coolest of heads and deliberate and incisive judgment. With passions inflamed upon one side and stubbornness magnified upon the other, no happy adjudication can ever be hoped for, and such a state of affairs simply prolongs the struggle and renders still more distant the much to be desired day.

It is, therefore, with feelings of profound thankfulness we look back over the passing year and see how much of danger to the body politic has been avoided; how we have safely passed the Scylla of communism, and the Charybdis of fanatic socialism, and see shining before us the beacon lights of law, order and good feeling. And labor has gained, not lost; it stands upon the threshold of a brighter day, one in which its rights will be more respected, its importance more acknowledged, its true status understood, its close fellowship with capital established, and each working with the other, accomplish greater results and become more and more of a blessing.

We are building no *chateaux en Espagne* when we venture to predict that the year about to dawn will be better for the toilsman than the one now in its twilight hours. That which has been done is the stepping stone to farther advancement, a better understanding, a more just system, a fairer division. "The angel of martyrdom is brother to the angel of victory," yet in the coming it will be well for us strictly to remember that rights and wrongs are not all upon one side, and while each has by the first of God-given laws—that of self-preservation—the duty enforced upon it to protect its own, there can be no justification found for doing wrong unto others. Both can live prosperously together, and both, in a state of antagonism, will die.

In that which, more than in any other we are interested—printing—though with the most friendly feelings toward, and best wishes for all, we thankfully will remember 1886 for much of good and more of promise. In the main, business with the craft has been prosperous, and printers happy. Individual cases and hardships, regretted and sympathized with as they may be, cannot enter into the estimate. It is only from the whole that we can post the books and strike the balance. In every quarter there has been an increase of offices and continuous clicking of type and clatter of presses. Probably more money than ever before has been invested, and quite as many valuable

improvements made. The mental and social merits of the craft have been recognized, conspicuously so, and warm and noble hearts have prompted liberal hands to bestow of their plenty, and make their names very dear to present and future generations of printers.

We turn the column rules for the names against which "*dele*" has been marked in the proof of time, and "*stet*" in that of eternity. Great, good, generous souls have gone from among us, and though (as far as the outside world is concerned) their places will be filled, they will never be forgotten by those to whom they were indeed both brother and friend. The death roll has been long and honorable, and tenderly and regretfully each will lay amaranth, asphodel, and immortelle upon their graves, will turn the column rules of the heart for them and see that

"The best portion of a good man's life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts  
Of kindness and of love"

are not neglected in the epitaph carved on simple or "imposing" stone, that marks his latest earthly resting place.

We turn the column rules—and printers were among the first, most feelingly and realistically to do so—for those who, when the touch of the hand of the Almighty caused the solid earth to tremble as an aspen leaf and its fair surface to be gashed and seamed and laid open with never to be closed wounds, were bowed beneath a mighty fear and crushed beneath falling ruins. We turn the column rules for those swept away in the mad rush of waters, carried out from their homes, drowned within sight of loved ones, with their shrieks for help and implorations for mercy growing fainter and fainter as wave rolled resistlessly over wave, and a local deluge destroyed and obliterated; for those who literally went down in great ships; who were consumed by fever and made putrid by pestilence. For all the suffering and afflicted we turn the column rules, put on the dress of mourning, and pray the future may be bright, cheerful, blessed with every comfort and they safely rocked in the hollow of His hand.

We turn the column rules for those who failed to stem the tidal wave of business misfortune, could not keep their heads above the flood, and failed to reach the shores of a firm basis and continued prosperity. In the crush, the roar and the jam many went down who fought bravely and honorably, who deserved a better fate. It was a struggle against greater odds than they could successfully cope with, but they lost no particle of manhood or integrity, and can, unshamed, face the world. For such, the column rules are turned with regretful fingers; for those who by their own acts invited, nay, compelled failure, without a shadow of sympathy or an atom of friendly feeling.

We turn the column rules and border, and line the page with black for opportunities wasted, for passions unbridled, for wrongs done, for twisting the golden rule to suit our own purposes and mitering truth to our own convenience, for want of generosity, and staying the hand in acts of kindness. By the grave of the old year all these and many other spirit forms are gathered, and weep

spirit tears. With the mist of the breath of selfishness wiped from the reflecting glass, we clearly—well if it is now shudderingly—see all that has been done and all left undone, and shaking their skeleton fingers at us warn against the recurrence in the year to come.

We turn the column rules that even great as has been the onward march of printing, it has not been yet greater. The high and ever to be cherished names that have given the art glory, have not been kept in sight as they should have been, and we are ever too much content with the progress made rather than the reaching after what could have been done by more strenuous and unceasing exertion. We are pleased, but not satisfied; are thankful, but should have more and better reasons for being so; are enthusiastic, but our cheers are not given with the hearty good will they should be; we are impressed with the improvement, but it should have been wider reaching; we acknowledge the benefits, but cannot hold ourselves blameless that they did not take a broader scope, and more permeate the entire temple of the art, for

"Not on swords and spears  
Is the reliance of the coming years;  
Not by the cannon's mouth shall truth proclaim  
Her mighty mission; not with blood and flame  
Inscribe her lesson in the book of time;  
Her strongest weapon shall be words sublime;  
Her armies thoughts; her banners printed sheets."

We turn the column rules for the old year, and lay it away in the mossy and moldy tomb of the centuries, itself silent and dumb, but leaving its legacy of lessons to remain for all of time. Printing gives them the essence of immortality, makes them lasting as is the earth, and bright as the white flame of the northern lights. They will remain before us in letters so plain that none can fail to see, and cannot be unknowingly ignored. Our failures glow with crimson, and are as lighthouses warning to keep away from the shores where dismantled wrecks will ever be found. The skeletons of unfinished efforts lie thick in the past as the bones of the unburied on the isle of the Sirens, and no Ulysses of conscience or Orpheus of persuasion has had power to shut our ears to the horrid songs of temptation, and now we are forced to turn the column rules of remorse that such has been the case.

For the art, as an art, we have no column rules to turn, save as marking the passage of time, of another "fount" of hope, brilliant with "agate," "ruby," "pearl" and "diamond," distributed in the dusty "case" of the past. Printing untouched by years, save only to give it greater perfectness, has given us nothing to regret, nothing to seriously mourn for. It bears no furrows upon its cheeks, and no cancer is eating at its heart. Ever its circle of usefulness is enlarging, and its power increasing. Like the ocean, time "writes no wrinkle" upon its brow, and its waves roll even more limitless. With every ringing of the yearly bell it numbers a larger army of worshippers, and a never to be enumerated host are bowed at its shrine of learning. The celerity and cheapness of production has made the pens of authors busy, and presses a practical perpetual motion. Never in the history of the world has so much printing been done, was there so

much in prospect, was it so much a luxury and necessity. It was the stride of a giant from the day of its inception to the now, but we have taken it; was seemingly impossible as the squaring of the circle, but we have mastered it; was deemed the foolish dream of a cracked brain enthusiast, but all and more has come true. And in these days of wonders one might almost predict that balloons containing type and presses may yet be sailing through the air, working off and distributing papers to myriads of readers in the moon and stars.

The most preposterous and idiotic nonsense! It does look that way, save spirits indulge in the pleasant pastime of editing and printing, and imps of the office, angelic rather than satanic, as now, become messengers to "fly" the sheets through all of space. Nonsense? Probably. Yet we have done, and are doing, almost daily things, and many of them that but a few years since were looked upon in the same light, and any man who had dared to predict their accomplishment would have been adjudged insane, as the one who today advocated the balloon theory.

We turn the column rules sadly for the old, but very soon they will be returned gladly for the new; sadly because we regret its passing away, and joyously in the anticipation of fairer skies, smoother seas, and a full topsail breeze of prosperity. We turn them sadly, because very soon they will be turned for us, and gladly because it will be the giving to us of a new "form," a glorified "face," and our "proof" being clean, the "locking up" of our souls in a "chase" eternal. We turn them sadly, because our life work has not been better done, and gladly that the young may shun our errors and better fill our places.

And when the column rules are re-turned? We dare not write of the brilliant future we believe to be in store for printing. The times are ripe for any and every improvement, daring though it may be. All that is necessary is to demonstrate its usefulness and speed to have it instantly adopted. The doubter will say, very little more can be done to advance or exalt the art. Such is not our belief. The wings of invention are not yet clipped, nor have lost anything of soaring power. As we have been dazzled by the creative genius of man, we shall be again and again. What has been done has only paved the way for greater and better things. The craftsmen of one hundred years hence will laugh at our "stupid" and "clumsy" contrivances, even as the manufacturers of lightning presses, and typesetting machines to be run by lightning will do in a quiet way at Ben Franklin, even though they stole the original idea from him. No, the Gradgrinds to the contrary, notwithstanding, we anticipate an immense advance in the art before the withered and trembling fingers of the old years have many times turned the column rules.

THE Philadelphia *Call* sententiously and truthfully remarks: "The skill of the editor is often as much manifested in the copy which he rejects as in the copy which he accepts. Only the public is not cognizant of it." He should hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXVII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

AMONG, if not the most noted of all the artists on this subject, is Hans Holbein. The close of the fifteenth century marked the transition from the darkness of the Middle Ages to the light of the days of the Reformation.



HANS HOLBEIN.

The growing influence of the invention and practice of the art of printing changed the whole character of the people. Sculpture and engraving found more appreciative and refined admirers and supporters; the emancipation of ecclesiastical thralldom was a necessary result, and the agitation of the period exercised an enormous influence upon the artists of every school, who, by natural transition and instinct, returned to the study of the early and almost forgotten masters. Thus began the culture of the art called Renaissance.

The goldsmiths advanced to a rank they had never before held, and the art of engraving reached at the same time a pre-eminence and influence altogether new, becoming a powerful instrument in the diffusion of knowledge.

This onward movement, commencing in Italy, spread with a rapid and increasing force over the continent of Europe, and in Germany its wide-spread influence was strongly felt. One of the pioneers of this new school was Martin Schongauer, the celebrated painter, so esteemed by his compatriots that he was usually called the "Glory of Painters." His pictures exhibit the newly awakened realistic ideas of the Netherlands, and are at the same time marked by the ideality of German art. His influence upon his successors cannot be over-estimated, and to him



and another equally celebrated painter of the same period, may be ascribed much of the wonderful perfection attained by the renowned Hans Holbein, the younger, whose fame far excels that of any of his countrymen.

We can trace his genealogy back for two generations. From the tax registers of Augsburg, we learn that one Michael Holbein, a leather seller, first settled in that city in 1451. He had two sons: Hans, born about 1460, and Sigmund, a few years later. Both became painters. Sigmund left his native town and settled in Berne. He died in 1540. Hans resided in Augsburg at intervals, for many years, as is shown by the city tax registers. Many of the paintings by Hans Holbein, the elder, may be traced; his forte was portraiture. Hans Holbein, the younger, the immediate subject of this portion of our notes, was born at Augsburg about 1473. He was educated under his father, and certainly experienced some influence from Albert Durer.

The general style of the works of Hans, the elder, was heavy and devoid of grace, and as Hans Holbein, the younger, was gifted with a more delicate and refined taste, he made a diligent study of the works of Hans Burgkmair, which were free from a semblance of caricature, and contained a grace and brilliancy which were not shown in any of the works of Holbein, the elder.

Hans Holbein, the younger, leaves many works of the painter's art behind him to perpetuate his fame and memory, but as we are not so much interested in his paintings as in his engravings, or rather in his drawings on wood for engraving (for there is no proof that he ever did any engraving himself, but, like Durer and others of the early masters, made the drawings on the wood for the professional wood engravers to execute), we will turn our attention more particularly to this branch of his talent.

The little book entitled the "Dance of Death" illustrates his peculiar genius. The theme is an old one, said to have been of French origin, but Holbein treated the subject in a way peculiar to himself, not only illustrating that "In the midst of life we are in death," but also that in every action of our lives the thought of death may enter.

The series begins with the commencement of the world, and almost every class is represented in this wonderful series: the king and the peasant, the sage and the fool, age and infancy, all alike are pictured as susceptible to the ravages of the grim monster at a time when they least expected his visitations.

The celebrated "Dance of Death," the cuts of which have been so generally ascribed to "Hans Holbein" as the engraver as well as the designer, was first published in 1538, at Lyons. It is a small quarto in size. On the title page is an emblematic wood cut, very indifferently executed, representing three heads joined together, with a wreath above, the middle being full face, and those on each side profile. Instead of shoulders the heads or busts are provided with a pair of wings of peacock's feathers. They rest on a kind of pedestal, on which is an open book bearing an inscription. A large serpent is seen, confined by the middle in a hole which is supposed to pass through the pedestal, and to the pedestal are

chained two globes, one surmounted by a small cross, the emblem of imperial authority, the other having two wings. This emblematic cut is accompanied by the words *Usus me Genuit*. The title is succeeded by a preface of six pages, which is followed by seven pages of description. Then come the cuts, one on a page. The number of cuts in this first edition is forty-one. Above each is a text of Scripture in Latin, and, below, four verses in French. It is also asserted that an edition of Holbein's "Dance of Death" was printed at Basle or Zurich, as early as 1530. There are several other editions, but the one of 1538 is the edition known as the celebrated "Dance of Death."

The following, Fig. 42, is a copy of the thirty-third



FIG. 42.

cut—*Der Alt Man*—the old man—whom Death leads in confiding imbecility to the grave, while he pretends to support, and amuse him with music on a dulcimer.

Fig. 43 is a copy of the thirty-ninth cut, *Das Jung*



FIG. 43.

*Kint*—the child. Death is represented as visiting the humble cottage of the poor, and while the mother is engaged in cooking, seizes her youngest child.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### ON THE ROAD WITH THE INLAND PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

HAVING just made a business trip through some of the western states, calling upon printers and publishers, during which time I came in contact with a great number of those who are actively occupied in the business as compositors and pressmen, I think it may be interesting to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to know how this journal is appreciated in that part of the country. After transacting my business with the proprietors, I invariably asked permission to walk into the workrooms and speak to the men. As soon as I mentioned THE INLAND PRINTER there was an interest awakened and a ready ear opened for whatever I might say regarding it. With very few exceptions, I found in every establishment some who had heard of it, even though they might not have seen it, but in a great many instances I found those who were already subscribers. All who had seen it spoke of it in the highest terms, and appeared anxious to get the next number. Many of them were using copies in the office, referring to the specimens as guides for setting up the jobs that came into their hands. I was particularly pleased to find some apprentices doing this, as I knew that it must result in making them better printers, and I took the opportunity of dropping a few words of encouragement to them, which I trust may tend to the same result.

I found no difficulty in obtaining new subscribers where I had time to introduce that subject, though in a good many cases I could only just go round, say a few words and take my departure. In one office I was pleased to hear a man say, "I want to subscribe, and I think there are two or three others who do, too." I took four new subscribers from that one room. And in several other places the question of subscribing was raised by the men themselves. I was also pleased to find that the employers were willing to help in the matter by paying the subscriptions for some of their men in advance, for, as might be expected, there were a good many who were not prepared to put their hands in their pockets and find a dollar and a half there. But here I may mention a circumstance that agreeably surprised me. I was in a newspaper office and there was one man who looked so unlike a millionaire that I volunteered to try and arrange his subscription in the front office, when to my surprise he pulled out a five dollar bill, and the only favor I had to ask in said front office was to get it changed! How many more of these useful bits of paper he had I cannot say, but after seeing one I could believe any number possible. In another office a compositor handed out a five dollar gold piece to pay his subscription with, and thanked me as though he regarded my action in the matter as a great favor. In fact, I found everywhere the greatest possible encouragement. Of course I flatter myself that what I said in regard to the work helped toward this good result, because I spoke with a strong conviction that I had a good thing to speak about. I am convinced that there are hundreds in different parts of the country who only need a little judicious pressing to induce them to become

subscribers, and I take the liberty of suggesting to those who subscribe for the journal themselves, that they should speak to their fellow workmen on the subject, with a desire to share with them the benefits they themselves are receiving from its perusal. The greater the number of subscribers the more useful will the journal become to all concerned, as it will tend to produce more contributors to the columns for information, and a greater variety of specimens for competition. I was glad to find that not only job compositors and pressmen, but also those engaged in the newspaper departments were loud in their praises of the manner in which the journal was got up—the editorial work, the composition and the presswork, each coming in for its own particular share.

During this trip I have visited two hundred and sixty-two printing establishments, and have spoken to at least fifteen hundred compositors and pressmen, and I, therefore, think that I am in a position to judge, and can with confidence say, that the opinions voluntarily expressed by them more than justify all that I have stated above.

In reference to the newspaper compositors, I would just say here that some of them think there is not so much attention paid to their special branch of the business by THE INLAND PRINTER as to that of job compositors. Now, this I answer in two ways: First, it is not really the case; and secondly, if it should happen so, the newspaper men have the remedy in their own hands. Let them contribute articles, send information, ask questions and in other ways make use of the journal, and they will soon have nothing to complain about. There can be no doubt that a little jealousy exists between the two branches, and each is in some measure to blame. If a job compositor were put on newspaper work in some lively daily paper room, he would find himself very much at a loss. And should a newspaper hand be put on jobwork, he would be equally deficient. The fact is that both have need for peculiar and special qualifications, and cannot afford to look slightly upon each other. THE INLAND PRINTER gives a splendid opportunity for them to work together for the good of the common cause. Many newspaper men asked me to take their subscriptions for the ensuing year, and many others promised to subscribe as soon as their funds would warrant it.

In conclusion, I would say that business prospects are brightening up in most places, and that there are unmistakable signs of improvement in the quality of the work being done. I was pleased to find in some very small towns, specimens of work that were equal to anything turned out in the larger cities.

STATISTICS published in connection with the Japanese press show that there are 37 publications devoted to educational matters, with a total circulation of 42,649 per month; 7 medical papers, with a monthly circulation of 13,514; 9 relating to sanitary matters, with a circulation of 8,195; 2 to forestry, and 2 to pharmacy. There are 7 journals devoted to the various branches of science, with a circulation of 2,428, and to these must be added 22 papers engaged in popularizing science, with a total circulation of 70,666.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER.

ONE of the best known of American type foundries is the president of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, Mr. Carl Schraubstadter, whose portrait is herewith presented. Starting at the bottom of the ladder, when the business was still in its infancy, he has, through his energy and ability brought himself to the front, and although forty-five years have elapsed since his apprenticeship was served, is still as enterprising and anxious for improvements as when younger blood coursed through his veins. Mr. Schraubstadter was born in Dresden, Germany, on the 12th of May, 1827, and attended school until his fourteenth year, when he entered the type founding department of Meinhold & Sons' printing establishment. At that time all type was cast in hand-molds with a small ladle; and he often refers to the incredulity with which the reports of a casting machine were received.

After six years of hard apprenticeship he became a journeyman, and as such, visited the principal cities of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, working at his trade—or art, as it was called—and, though frequently offered fine positions, moved to new localities, perfecting himself in all the branches of the business.

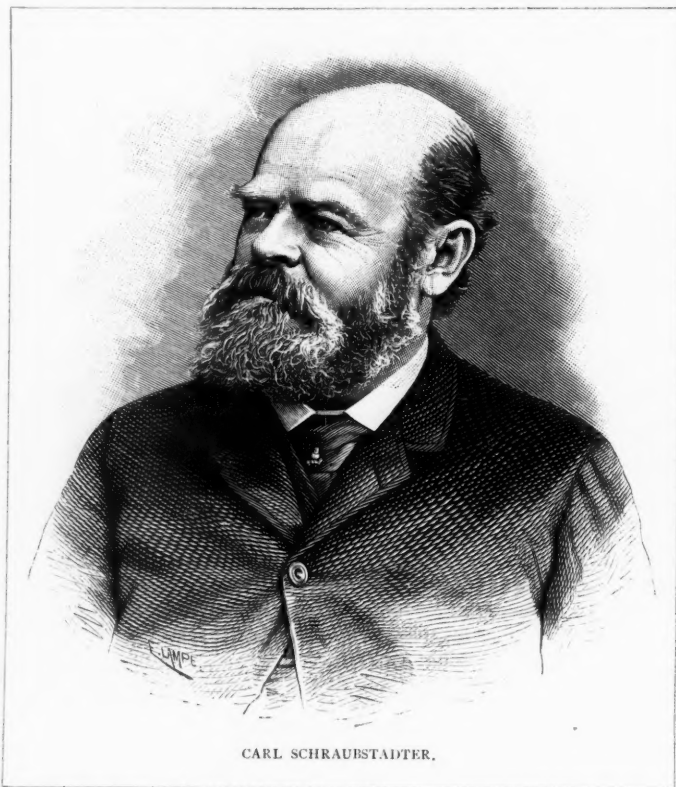
In November, 1854, he arrived in New York, where a younger brother had preceded him, and at once found employment in the foundry of Jas. Conner's Sons. During a temporary depression of the business he accepted an invitation to work a few weeks in the Boston Type Foundry, though the few weeks lengthened into twenty years. He there became a well-known and popular member of Boston society, and in 1860, married Miss Augusta Stern. Of their eleven children, nine are still living, the three eldest sons being practical type foundries like himself. At the time of his arrival, the Boston Type Foundry was a small concern, but by his tireless energy, it soon became widely known, and when it was incorporated he became a prominent stockholder, and assumed the charge of the manufacturing department. As the business increased it was found necessary to open a branch in St. Louis,

Mr. Jas. A. St. John assuming its business management. In the great Boston fire of 1872, the building and stock of the type foundry were completely destroyed, and it was only by his personal efforts, and his encouragement of the few employes whom he had gathered about him, that the matrices and machines were saved from destruction.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of working all night, he immediately procured another building, and two days after the fire the foundry was again started, working night and day, to supply the demands of the burned out printing offices. Foreseeing the rapid growth of the business in the West, in 1874 he severed his connection with the Boston Type Foundry, and associating with him Mr. James A. St.

John, the manager of the St. Louis branch of that establishment, started what is now known as the Central Type Foundry. With Mr. Schraubstadter at the head of the factory, and Mr. St. John in the office, the business was bound to prosper, and from a small beginning, it has risen in importance, until it is now one of the best-known type-founding establishments in the world.

Its magnificent building is admirably adapted to its purpose, and completely furnished with the latest and most approved machinery, Mr. Schraubstadter being a firm believer in the firm's motto, "The best is the cheapest,"



CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER.

and in few factories are the wants and comforts of the employes so well attended to.

In social life he is a great favorite, making friends wherever he goes, and in musical circles his fine baritone voice is well known. A prominent member of the Orpheus Musical Society, of Boston, and the Liederkrantz Society of St. Louis, he has sung the principal parts of many operas, oratorios and other works, earning great applause.

The most of olden type foundries are rapidly being relegated to the rear, but he has not only tried to keep pace with the times, but endeavored to keep ahead, and many of the recognized and adopted improvements in the business are due to his enterprise.

In spite of his years he is still a young man, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him a long and prosperous career.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### THE PRINTING OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

VI.—BY WALTER L. KING.

AT calle Defensa 60, is the printing establishment of Pablo Coni, pleasantly situated a little distance back from the street; going along which thoroughfare, however, it is rather difficult to discover this typographical home, for only a brass plate on a door corner informs the visitor of the existence of a printery within. A few yards from the entrance takes us into a square passage, where is neatly laid out a moderately-sized garden or shrubbery. Skirting this rare adornment of a printing office a dozen steps, and the writer found himself before the door of the composing department. The notice, however, *Entrada prohibido excepto sobre empleo*, had to be overcome before letting myself into converse with one or two acquaintances employed therein, and afterward to have a look around; so application was made to Señor Coni, a courteous, elderly gentleman, at that moment in the office in the right, and immediately granted.

The composing room, wherein were ten compositors on bookwork, is a comfortable and airy place, and having plenty of good light. Two French hand presses of Parisian manufacture, and bearing a strong resemblance to the Stanhope press, occupy a part of the department on the right. The reason why these machines are here noticed is because their presence in the printing offices of this city is seldom seen. For first and second proofs the usual mode is by means of a brush being beaten down on the necessarily (for this method) dampened paper. But the proofs secured by this system are a long way off giving the satisfaction that the time-honored hand press has merited, an article which is not to be despised, despite its age. As just mentioned, a brush, which is often brought into requisition as an auxiliary boot polisher, is the common substitute.

A passage at the end of the room above noticed, leads to the machine shop, in which place is also situated the jobbing business. About a dozen hands are employed at this branch, their wages averaging from \$50 to \$60 per month. The machinery, driven by a gas engine, is chiefly French; so is the type, laid in cases, with the exception of some half dozen of the more frequently used letters that occupy the same invariable quarters all the world over, entirely different from the American fashion.

A hasty glance at the watch showed time, "the great annihilator of all human inventions, excepting taxation and the national debt," everywhere but in the States with regard to the last two burdens, to have flown swiftly during a pleasant look round in Señor Pablo Coni's buildings, to which, therefore, adieu must be said.

It is more than a quarter of a century ago since an individual named Mariano Marzono, opened a typographical establishment, in calle Defensa, at No. 139. This disciple of Gutenberg began in 1860, with a few hundred pounds of type, and an assistant or two. In 1866 there were 20,000 pounds' weight of fonts in everyday use, and about thirty hands employed. Now 500 faces are to be found here, coming from England and the continent. Here are several compartments for the

different branches of business. In the printing department there are three machines, two French (Marinoni) and one German. When it is mentioned these are driven by hand power they may be judged of no great size. Numbering, cutting and various other small articles, indispensable to printers, are also of European make. An appearance of negligence pervades the whole concern known as the "Imprenta Porvenir," far from pleasant to the visitor's eye.

The absence of machinery, the product of the United States, in the printing offices of Argentine's capital, is greatly in contrast to the gaudy show English manufacturers have in most of them of their wares. To an employing printer I recently put the following question: "Do you find North American machinery answer your expectations—do the work satisfactorily?" "Yes, all that I have here is very good," pointing to some small articles from the great republic, "but we have no large machinery from the North." "Perhaps the freight charges are much higher than the cost of shipment from England?" "No, but it is more convenient and quicker to procure goods from the United Kingdom or the continent." This gentleman's words contain much food for reflection. From Great Britain there are sent every month over a dozen steamers to this port, thus enabling goods to be forwarded without the trouble of transshipment, as in the case with goods from the United States, the harbor of which country's commercial capital sees but one line of steamers running to South America, and even this not farther than to Rio Janeiro, where everything for the "far, far South" must be transhipped on other steamers.

It is announced that the Argentine government proposes giving \$100,000 per annum to induce a regular line of steamers to run between the two republics' commercial capitals, which, if carried out, might cause American goods to flow more this way than at present. Certain it is that the three America's railway finished, a great impetus will be given to printing machine manufacturers in the States, by being able to send their goods direct from New York to Buenos Ayres in fifteen days.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### AUTO-STEREOTYPIC PRINTING.

BY HERMAN REINHOLD.

THERE has long been recognized the need of a simple and cheap method for copying or reprinting books with or without illustrations, by which composition could be saved. A process which answers this purpose has recently been invented by a Swiss, which the publishers who make a business of reprinting works of foreign authors will be glad to obtain. The method is a transfer process, and two clear and newly printed copies of the publication to be copied are necessary to ensure success.

The *modus operandi* is as follows: Plaster of paris is mixed with water, to make a thin putty; to this is added a little salt, and to five pounds of plaster are also added three ounces of silicate of potash and two ounces of phosphate of lime. The putty is then placed on a perfectly clean and level piece of plate glass of the size desired.

Around the sides iron rods about one inch high are placed, and when the mass gets stiff is scraped so as to make it entirely level on the back. It should then remain undisturbed until perfectly hard, when it may be taken off. The surface on the glass, it will be noticed, is now as smooth as the glass itself.

The paper to be reproduced is next placed with its printed side down in a platter which contains the following solution :

10	oz.	water
4	"	alcohol, 90°
$\frac{1}{4}$	"	acetic acid
$\frac{1}{4}$	"	phosphate of soda.

Care should be taken not to get the liquid on the back of the paper, which is not to be transferred. When the book to be copied has been printed for some time it is desirable to warm the solution.

In the meantime the plaster of paris plate is prepared in a dark room in the following manner : A solution of five ounces of gelatine, in twelve ounces of water; four drachms of citrate of iron and ammonia (well filtered), to which two ounces of alcohol are afterward added, are put into a flat dish, covered to a depth of about one-quarter of an inch. It is well to put this pan upon a warm metal plate, as the thickened mass gets hard quickly. Into this the plaster of paris plate, which is also warmed first, is dipped on the smooth side, for a moment. The plaster will take up part of the solution, whereupon it is then set aside to dry.

When dry the copy is transferred upon the plaster in the usual way; the plaster being placed upon a rubber sheet to prevent it from breaking. To get a very accurate copy the plaster may be run over with a roller on which there is some glycerine.

After this the plate is exposed to light for fifteen minutes. When taken out, the places on which matter transferred appears are quite hard, while on the other places the plaster gets soft, and will fall off as a fine powder, as deep as the iron solution has penetrated. This powder is then rubbed off by means of a brush, whereupon the plate is ready to be stereotyped.

#### NOTES BY W. H. TWOMBLY.

THE first rotary card press ever introduced into New York City was set up in a small wooden building on Fulton street, near Nassau. It was called the "Yankee card press," and came from Boston. It was probably the invention of G. P. Ruggles, who afterward became famous as an inventor of rotary presses. It took the town by storm. Cards were printed for \$2.50 a thousand, an unheard of price. I was then working on the opposite corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, on the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and had just printed 1,000 business cards on a Washington hand press, for which we were paid \$10. Wonder what your printers now would think of working 1,000 cards on a No. 6 Washington hand press! It would make them sick, and they would want to lose half a day.

Perhaps it is not generally known that George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon press, was a confirmed spiritualist. The writer bought the first working

press he ever made. He had made others and sold them, but this he had in use in his office. He told us then that Benjamin Franklin had inspired him to invent the press, and would enable him to improve it. You know he christened it the Franklin.

#### IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

To give to oyster and fruit labels and other bright colored printing matter the glossed and brilliant appearance that is so much admired, it is necessary that they should be varnished. This has heretofore been the cause of a great deal of trouble, for the reason that the sheets, after the labels were varnished, would have to be spread out singly to dry; consequently a considerable space for drying racks was required, to say nothing of the delay in waiting for the work to dry, and the labor lost in handling the sheets. The matter of doing away entirely with the racks has engaged the attention for some time past of a Baltimore man, who, it is said, has achieved a wonderful success in a machine invented by him to do the work described. It entirely revolutionizes the old method of doing work. With this machine the work can be done with the same facility and dispatch as any ordinary printing is done. The sheets are fed to the glosser in the same manner as to a printing press, and are automatically taken to a hot-air chamber in a drying machine attached to the glosser. After traveling the length of the hot-air chamber, they are returned by an ingenious contrivance to another portion of the machine, and automatically conveyed through a cold-air chamber and delivered on a receiver, thoroughly dry in all their parts and ready to be handled. To work this novel and interesting machine requires no more help than an ordinary printing press, while its capacity to gloss and dry is ten thousand sheets per day of ten hours.—*The American Stationer*.

#### MR. SALA ON EARLY PRINTING.

Dr. Buhler, in a communication to the *Academy*, mentions a very surprising discovery. Among the multitudes of papyri obtained from Egypt by the Austrian Archduke Rainier, has been found a strip of paper dating from the ninth century, containing Arabic prayers, not written, but *printed from a block of wood*. Block printing, it was already known, had been invented in China about this time, but not the least suspicion existed that it had reached Egypt. That it should have been suffered to perish there, when the Arabs were the chief depositories of science, might well have been deemed incredible. The stolidity of man is an under-estimated force. That even the conservative Chinese, having invented and perpetuated block printing, should have failed to take the simple step onward to movable types, has always been a marvel. That the Coreans, having actually taken this step, should have relapsed into block printing, is still more extraordinary. But that the civilized and quick-witted Arabs, having learned to print from the block, should not only have failed to develop the art, but even to keep hold of it, is indeed matter of wonder. There can hardly have been any religious prejudice against it, seeing the sacred use to which the only specimen extant was applied.

In connection with the art of printing in Mohammedan countries, it is a fact of very great interest that Shah Abbas, the enlightened monarch of Persia, wished to introduce it into his dominions early in the seventeenth century. On August 28, 1624, Thomas Barker, John Purefey, John Benthall and John Haywarde, agents of the East India Company, at Ispahan, write to their employers mentioning, among other things, various presents which the Shah desires to be sent to him, and concluding: "Above all, having an earnest desire to bring into his country the art of printing, he has been very importunate with us to write for men skillful in the science, whom he promises to maintain at his own charge." It does not appear whether the company took any steps to comply with Shah Abbas's wishes. Type foundries, as well as printers, would have been requisite, and the obstacle may have proved insuperable. Had Abbas, however, been Sultan of Turkey instead of Shah of Persia, he would unquestionably have carried out his project, and the consequences to the Mohammedan world would have been incalculable.—*British and Colonial Printer*.

# THE LEADING PAPER HOUSE!

## J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

1844



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To answer the many inquiries for market quotations on staple papers, in the way of Printers' Stock, we have decided (with the assistance of THE INLAND PRINTER Co.) to list our regular stock and make prices on same, so that the printing trade will be posted from month to month on the market value of standard papers.

**PRINT PAPER.**

PER LB.

Acme Mills News.....	6 1/2c
Standard Mills News.....	6c
Sussex Mills News.....	5 1/2c
Erie Mills News.....	5c
Colored Poster.....	6 1/2c
White Poster.....	6 1/2c

**BOOK PAPERS.**

PER LB.

Extra Super Calendered, white and tint.....	9c
S. No. 1, S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8 1/2c
B. & M. S. & S. C., white and tint.....	8c
Wawasa S. & C., white and tint.....	7 1/2c
Star No. 3, white and tint.....	6 1/2c

**COVER PAPERS.**

PER REAM.

Enameled Cover, 20 x 25 (twenty-six shades).....	\$6 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 65 lb.....	5 85
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 50 lb. laid.....	4 50
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 35 lb.....	3 15
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 25 lb.....	2 25
No. 1 Cover Paper, 20 x 25, 20 lb.....	1 80
No. 1 Cover Paper, 22 x 28, 40 lb.....	3 60

**BLOTTING PAPERS.**

PER LB.

Puritan Mills Blotting, white.....	13c
Puritan Mills Blotting, colors.....	14c
Florence Mills Blotting, white.....	11c
Florence Mills Blotting, colors.....	12c

**CARD BOARDS.**

2-PLY. 3-PLY. 4-PLY.

St. Charles Bristol, per hundred.....	\$2 00	\$2 40	\$2 80
Wawasa Bristol, per hundred.....	2 80	3 35	3 90
Florence Bristol, per hundred.....	3 50	4 25	5 00

PER 100 SHS.

Three-ply Tinted Bristol (fourteen shades).....	\$3 50
No. 4 Blanks.....	3 60
No. 5 Blanks.....	3 25
No. 6 Blanks.....	3 50
No. 7 1/2 Blanks.....	3 75
No. 10 Blanks.....	4 00
No. 12 Blanks.....	4 50
No. 14 Blanks.....	5 00
No. 17 1/2 Blanks.....	5 50
No. 18 1/2 Blanks.....	7 00
No. 2 1/2 White China.....	3 25
No. 5 1/2 White China.....	4 00
No. 8 White China.....	6 50
Thin Colored China (six shades).....	2 25
Thick Colored China (fourteen shades).....	2 50
Three-ply Tough Check (eight shades).....	5 00
Eight-ply Tough Check (four shades).....	13 00
Three-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	4 00
Four-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	5 00
Six-ply Railroad Ticket Board (six shades).....	6 00
Tag Board No. 90, 22 x 28.....	1 55
Tag Board No. 100, 22 x 28.....	1 75
Tag Board No. 110, 22 x 28.....	1 90
Tag Board No. 120, 22 x 28.....	2 05
Show Cards (five shades).....	5 50

**FLAT PAPERS.**

PER LB.

Crane Bros.' Linens.....	20 per ct. dis.
Casey Linen.....	22c
Royal Crown Linen.....	25c
Crane & Co's Bonds, Onion Skin, etc.....	20 per ct. dis.
L. L. Brown's Ledger Papers, full rms.....	20 per ct. dis.
Ledger Mills (best No. 2 Ledger).....	19c
Florence Superfine Flats, white wove and laid.....	18c
Florence Superfine Flats, cream laid.....	18c
Wawasa Superfine Flats, white wove.....	16c
Welland Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	15c
Mascot Mills Fine Flats, white wove.....	13c
St. Charles Mills (No. 1, E. S.).....	10c

PER REAM.

No. 1 White French Folio.....	\$1 15
No. 1 Colored French Folio (six colors).....	1 20
No. 1 White Double French Folio.....	2 30
No. 1 Colored Double French Folio (six colors).....	2 40
No. 1 White Double French Royal.....	3 00

PER LB.

E. S. Mills Tinted Flats.....	11c
Parchment Writing Manila.....	7c

**ENVELOPES.**

We allow thirty-five per cent discount from this list.

**Commercial Sizes—First Quality, X.**

Full Government Cut. All sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
124	White Wove.....	\$1 70	\$1 80
234	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
244	Green Laid.....	1 80	1 90
254	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90

**First Quality, XX.**

Full Government Cut. Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes; all larger sizes are in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
126	White Wove.....	\$2 15	\$2 25
226	White Wove.....	2 25	2 35
236	Amber Laid.....	2 25	2 35
276	Canary Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2146	Blue Granite.....	2 25	2 35
2106	Azurene Wove.....	2 25	2 35
2126	Cream Laid.....	2 25	2 35
2136	Duplex (Blue Lined).....	2 25	2 35
128	White Wove, XXX.....	2 45	2 55
228	White Wove, XXX.....	2 50	2 60

**Full Gov't No. 2, XX.**

In this grade the Sizes 6 and 6 1/2 are Full Government Cut, and are put in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
406	Melon Laid.....	\$1 90	\$2 10
416	Fawn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
426	White Wove.....	1 90	2 10
436	Amber Laid.....	1 90	2 10
446	Green Laid.....	1 90	2 10
456	Light Blue Laid.....	1 90	2 10
466	Azurene Wove.....	1 90	2 10
476	Canary Laid.....	1 90	2 10
486	Corn Laid.....	1 90	2 10
496	Cherry Laid.....	1 90	2 10

**Second Quality, X.**

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter thousand boxes, the Size 6 1/2 is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
314	Fawn Laid.....	\$1 55	\$1 60
324	White Laid.....	1 55	1 60
334	Amber Laid.....	1 55	1 60
354	Blue Laid.....	1 55	1 60
374	Canary Laid.....	1 55	1 60
384	Corn Laid.....	1 55	1 60

**Second Quality, XX.**

In this grade all the sizes are New Government Cut. The Size 6 is put up in quarter-thousand boxes, the Size 6 1/2 is in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
306	Melon Laid.....	\$1 80	\$1 90
316	Fawn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
326	White Laid.....	1 80	1 90
336	Amber Laid.....	1 80	1 90
356	Blue Laid.....	1 80	1 90
366	Azurene Wove.....	1 80	1 90
376	Canary Laid.....	1 80	1 90
386	Corn Laid.....	1 80	1 90
396	Cherry Laid.....	1 80	1 90

**Manila.**

Put up in half-thousand boxes, except the 250 and 280, which are in thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	6	6 1/2
250	Manila New Gov't.....	\$ 80	\$ 90
280	Manila New Gov't.....	90	1 00
350	Manila New Gov't.....	95	1 05
360	Manila New Gov't.....	1 00	1 10
360	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 10	1 20
440	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 25	1 35
770	Manila Full Gov't.....	1 40	1 50
880	Manila Full Gov't.....	2 35	2 55

**Official Sizes—First Quality, XX.**

Put up in half-thousand boxes.

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
126	White Wove.....	\$3 50	\$3 90	\$4 85
226	White Wove.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
236	Amber Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
256	Blue Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
276	Canary Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00
286	Corn Laid.....	3 70	4 10	5 00

**Official Sizes—Full Gov't No. 2, XX.**

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
426	White Wove.....	\$3 30	\$3 60	\$4 45
436	Amber Laid.....	3 30	3 60	4 45

**Official Sizes—Manila.**

Put up in half-thousand boxes. Sizes not priced are not kept in stock.

NO.	SIZES,	9.	10.	11.
350	Manila.....	\$1 80	\$2 00	\$2 45
360	Manila.....	1 90	2 10	2 60
380	Manila Ex.....	3 75	3 70	4 10
440	Manila.....	2 10	2 25	3 10
770	Manila.....	2 45	2 70	3 60
880	Manila.....	4 00	4 25	6 00

We also have in stock many odd sizes, as well as the regular pay, drug, bank portfolio, etc. Send for our sample box and full price list; also our sample book of Printers' Ruled Goods.

Send for our New Catalogue of Fancy Stationery; also any samples you may desire. Write for discounts and special quotations so that we can help you secure trade.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.



# Slate Imposing Stones for Printers' Use.

THE very high prices charged by manufacturers and dealers for marble imposing stones have driven many printers to other expedients for imposing purposes, and even those wealthy enough to buy marble or iron surfaces have purchased these so small as to be more inconvenient than useful. Plenty of stone room in a book, job, or newspaper printing office is a great necessity, as it expedites work and saves time in keeping an office clean of pi, etc. No employing printer need think of scripping the stone room in his office now that he can obtain stones at a price within the reach of all. In introducing our solid slatestone imposing stones we feel confident that we are giving to printers an article, which for usefulness and price is unsurpassed.

Slatestone is peculiarly adapted to printers' use. It is much stronger than marble, takes a smoother surface without polishing, is much lighter, and does not stain or rust as does marble. It is impervious to oils, acids or alkalis, can be easily cleansed of inks and grease with soap and water, and is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." To establish the superiority of slatestone over marble, it is only necessary to state that for billiard beds slate has driven all other stones out of competition. If better adapted for this purpose than marble, surely then for printers' slabs, which require no more solidity or accuracy of surface, it is also superior to marble. Its great strength also admits of a saving in weight, as slabs 1½ inches thick are strong enough for the largest sizes of imposing surfaces.

As a proof of its superiority in strength, it is only necessary to point to the following mechanical tests made upon a Fairbanks machine by F. R. Hutton. The Fair Haven slate resisted a crushing force of 12,870 lbs. to the square inch, averaged from three tests; Vermont marble, 8,375 lbs. to the square inch, averaged from five tests; Italian marble, 10,178 lbs., averaged from four tests.

Its strength and fitness being established, the price at which it can be furnished, if less than that of marble, will at once commend it. We

give below a table of various sizes of stones, with prices, which you can compare with the prices charged for marble:

NO.	SIZE, INCHES.	PRICE.	NO.	SIZE, INCHES.	PRICE.
1	17 x 21	\$1 50	8	24 x 58	\$5 80
2	20 x 25	2 08	9	32 x 47	6 27
3	24 x 29	2 90	10	35 x 51	7 44
4	17 x 42	2 98	11	26 x 68	7 37
5	26 x 34	3 68	12	29 x 84	10 15
6	20 x 50	4 17	13	32 x 94	12 53
7	29 x 42	5 08	14	35 x 102	14 88

Any size stone desired made to order. Price, 60 cts. per surface foot. These prices are for stones 1½ inches thick, sand finished on both sides, square edges, boxed and delivered (at our expense) at any railroad station or steamboat landing east of the Mississippi river. Rates of freight to any point west of the Mississippi river furnished when requested. The weight is about 25 lbs. per surface foot.

Slate imposing stones are no experiment. In the slate-producing sections of Vermont they have been used in printing offices for years, and their durability and adaptability thoroughly tested and indorsed. Their introduction to the craft all over the country has not been before attempted. We are pioneers in this effort, and our facilities for production and manufacture are ample and enable us to furnish them promptly and cheaply, in large or small orders.

TERMS.—The prices given above are net cash, and not subject to any discount. Parties of whose financial or commercial standing we are ignorant will confer a favor upon us, save annoyance and obviate delay by sending cash, postoffice orders, or checks or drafts on New York. In case remittances do not accompany orders, satisfactory reference should be given.

F. W. REDFIELD & CO.

Fair Haven, Vermont.

## TESTIMONIALS.

A few references and testimonials from different parts of the country are given, that those interested can see personally, or write and get information, which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

J. S. HORTON,  
Printing and Publishing, 229 Lackawanna Ave.  
SCRANTON, PA., Sept. 15, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
DEAR SIRS,—I am well pleased with the Slate Imposing Stone which I bought of you about a year ago. I like it better than marble. At the extremely low prices at which the Slate Stones are sold, no printer need suffer for want of stone room.

Yours, truly, J. S. HORTON.

WEINRAUCH & SCHAEFER,  
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers,  
778 Flushing Avenue,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTS.—The Slate Imposing Stone that we obtained from you is satisfactory in every way. It would seem if the price was more, in place of much less than marble, that Slate would be cheaper in the end, as it is not only easier to clean, but appears to keep an even surface longer than marble.

Yours, truly, WEINRAUCH & SCHAEFER.

B. W. DINSMORE & CO.,  
Printers, No. 12 Frankfort Street,  
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN,—We find the Slate Imposing Stones purchased from you at one-fourth the cost of marble to be very satisfactory. They have qualities not possessed by marble—a hardness of surface which prevents scratching in a marked degree, and comparatively no liability to fray or wear round on the edges. The cost is the great recommendation.

Respectfully, B. W. DINSMORE & CO.

SINCLAIR & CO.,  
Steam Printers, 310 to 316 East 75th St.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTS.—Some time ago we purchased one of your Slate Imposing Stones and we have no hesitation in

saying that it is more satisfactory to us, in all respects, than any other stone we have used or seen.

Respectfully yours, SINCLAIR & CO.

W. F. HUMPHREY,  
Book and Job Printing,  
GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—The advantages of Vermont Slate as Printers' Imposing Stones were well known to me before purchasing one of you last spring, as I had two or three in use while in business in your county several years since. I must compliment you, however, on the excellent manner in which your stones are now finished. You may expect an order from me for another soon.

Respectfully, W. F. HUMPHREY.

THE UNION PRINTING CO.,  
Fine Job Printers, 111 Bates St.,  
LEWISTON, ME., Sept. 28, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—Yours, asking how we like the Slate Imposing Surface you made for us some time since, is received, and will say we are perfectly satisfied with it, and the longer it is in use the better we like it.

Yours, truly, UNION PRINTING CO.

C. C. BARTGIS & BRO.,  
Steam Printers, Street South, New No. 23,  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 17, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—We have been using one of your 32x34 Slate Imposing Stones for a short while, and have subjected it to as hard usage as we do our marble stones, and we like it better.

Yours, truly, C. C. BARTGIS & BRO.

WILLIAM STEINER,  
Steam Lithographer and Type Printer, 8 Murray St.  
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—I have now in use one of your Slate Imposing Stones, and the same has given me entire satisfaction. Yours, very truly, W. STEINER.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,  
Publishers, Booksellers, Printers and Stationers,  
182 Baltimore Street,  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—We are much pleased with the Slate Imposing Stone we have now in use in our office. It has all the merits you claim for it, and is, in every respect, satisfactory.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN MURPHY & CO.

FRED G. BARKER,  
Steam Book and Job Printer, Barnard's Bldg.,  
WATERTOWN, MASS., Sept. 13, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—I have had one of your Slate Imposing Stones in my office over six months and it has given good satisfaction. I should purchase of you if in need of another stone.

Respectfully, FRED G. BARKER.

KELLOGG PRINTING CO.,  
Artistic Printers, 5 Washington Row,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11, 1886.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—We are perfectly satisfied with the Slate Imposing Stones that we put in last month. The very low cost should put them in every office. We prefer them to either our marble or iron surfaces, and think every printer would who gave them a trial.

Very truly, KELLOGG PRINTING CO.

JOHN D. LUCAS,  
Steam Job Printer, No. 14 Water St.,  
BALTIMORE, July 23, 1885.

F. W. REDFIELD & Co., Fair Haven, Vt.  
GENTLEMEN.—I have had for some months one of your Slate Imposing Stones, and am very well pleased with it. We have iron and marble imposing surfaces, but we consider yours equal, if not superior, to either. The price, also, being so much less, with the objection of iron rust removed, that we don't hesitate to say we prefer your Slate Imposing Stones to any we have in use.

Yours, truly, JOHN D. LUCAS.

Address all orders to F. W. REDFIELD & CO., Fair Haven, Vt.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co.  
*Electrotypers and Stereotypers,*

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PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

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162 and 164 South Clark Street,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## TO PRINTERS

# \$1.00 "INSURANCE POLICY" INK

MANUFACTURED BY

**FRED'K H. LEVEY & CO.**

**PRINTING INK MAKERS.**
**122 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.**

This Ink is intended for such classes of Mercantile Work as Insurance Policies, Book Headings, etc., where **HARD PAPER** is used, and a **QUICK DRYING INK** is necessary.

IT DOES NOT DRY ON THE ROLLERS OR SKIN IN THE FOUNTAIN.

"For the above class of work, this Ink pleases me better than any I have ever used."

E. D. SLATER,  
153 & 155 Fulton St., New York.

"It is the best Ink I have ever used for Book Headings, Insurance Policies, etc."

PETER DE BAUN,  
101 & 103 Fulton St., New York.

Office of **WRIGHT & McLEAN**, Artistic Book & Job Printers,  
No. 3 South Gay Street.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20, 1886.

TO MESSRS. F. H. LEVEY & CO., NEW YORK.

Sirs,—Ship us 25 lbs. of "Ins. Policy" Ink. It is the best we ever got hold of for headings of books to be bound in a hurry.

Yours, etc.,

**WRIGHT & McLEAN.**

A Full Assortment of Our Inks, both Black and Colored, can be had from

HORACE DODD, - - - Boston.  
L. K. KERBAUGH, - - - Philadelphia.  
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, - - - Richmond and Washington.  
CHAS. J. CARY & CO., - - - Baltimore.  
F. G. HANCOCK, - - - Atlanta, Ga.  
JUL. MEYER, - - - New Orleans, La.  
CLARKE & COURTS, - - - Galveston, Tex.  
LOUIS SNIDERS' SONS, - - - Cincinnati, O.  
E. PERRY, - - - Charleston, S. C.

GWATKIN & SON, - - - Toronto, Canada.  
JOHNSTON & CO., - - - Harrisburgh, Pa.  
E. H. HUTCHINSON, - - - Buffalo, N. Y.  
J. & F. B. GARRETT, - - - Syracuse, N. Y.  
ROBT. L. GREENE, - - - Providence, R. I.  
BARNES BROS., - - - Detroit, Mich.  
ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO., - - - Chicago, Ill.  
J. & A. McMILLAN, - - - St. John, N. B.  
ROBERT ROWELL, - - - Louisville, Ky.

## FRED'K H. LEVEY & CO.

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

122 FULTON ST., N. Y.



**Photo Engraving Co.**  
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 NEW YORK

JOHN HASTINGS  
 1800  
 AM. HART  
 Gen. Manager  
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 for all  
**PURPOSES**

Illustrated Circular showing Specimens will be sent on receipt of three cents postage.

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# PULSIFER, JORDAN & PFAFF,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

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W. A. FOWLER, WESTERN AGENT,

151 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

A New House, with a Fresh, Clean Stock of Goods.

NO SHELF-WORN JOB LOTS.

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169 &amp; 171 ADAMS STREET,

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*All Goods in Stock bought at Panic Prices. The largest  
and most complete stock of all kinds of  
Paper in the country.*

Western Agents for WHITING PAPER CO. Celebrated Superior  
Flats—White, Cream and Colored, and FANCY STATIONERY.

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WHITCOMB'S CELEBRATED ENVELOPES,

AND MANY OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

Lithograph Paper,	Strawboards,	White & Col'd Bristol, etc.
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Book Papers,	Enameled Book,	Red Express,
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Cardboard,	Crane's Bristol,	

ALL PRICES ROCK BOTTOM.

## BRADNER SMITH & Co.

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Book - -	} <b>Paper</b>
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OUR NEW LINE

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FLAT AND RULED.

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## VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

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DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES,  
MANUFACTURERS OF STEREOTYPE BLOCKS OF IRON OR WOOD.

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NEW YORK.

#### SECOND-HAND LIST.

All machinery thoroughly rebuilt and tested before shipping.

R. HOE & CO.	BED.	COTTRELL.	BED.
Double Cylinder, - -	28 x 41	No. 3, Extra Heavy Drum, 4	
Three Revolution, - -	41 x 60	Rollers, - -	25 x 36
Three Revolution, - -	36 x 57	<b>C. POTTER, Jr., &amp; CO.</b>	
Regular Drum, 2 Rollers, -	27 x 33	No. 2, Extra Heavy Drum, 4	
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, -	32 x 47	Rollers, - -	25 x 35
Regular Drum, 4 Rollers, Tapeless Delivery, Box Frame	35 x 51	<b>JOB PRESSES.</b>	
Regular Drum, 4 Rollers, Old Style Frame, -	41 x 57	1 Gordon (New Style), -	13 x 19
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, -	35 x 51	1 Gordon Franklin, -	13 x 19
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, -	38 x 55	1 Gordon Franklin, -	10 x 15
Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, -	41 x 60	1 Universal (Colts), -	13 x 19
Regular Box Frame Drum, 4 Rollers, Tapeless Delivery, -	24 x 29	1 Adams Press, -	7 x 11
Cylinder Job Press, 2 Rollers, -	17 x 21	1 Liberty, -	10 x 15
<b>CAMPBELL PRESSES.</b>			
No. 1, Double Inking, Two Revolution, -	37 x 52	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
No. 3, Complete, 2 Rollers, -	31 x 46	1 Hoe Hand Press, -	24 x 36 3/4
No. 3, Job and News, 2 Rollers, -	34 x 50	1 Smith Hand Press, -	23 x 35
No. 4, Job and Book, 2 Rollers, -	31 x 46	1 Smith Hand Press, -	22 x 32
No. 4, Job and Book, 2 Rollers, -	31 x 46	1 Hughes & Kimber Litho, -	19 x 24
No. 5, Complete, 4 Rollers, -	25 x 31	1 Chambers Three Fold Folder, -	30 x 40
One BULLOCK WEB PERFECTING PRESS, prints double New York Sun, with Wetting Machine and Stereotype Machinery.			

We manufacture the best Stereotype Blocks, made of iron or wood. Send for estimates. Chases made to order.

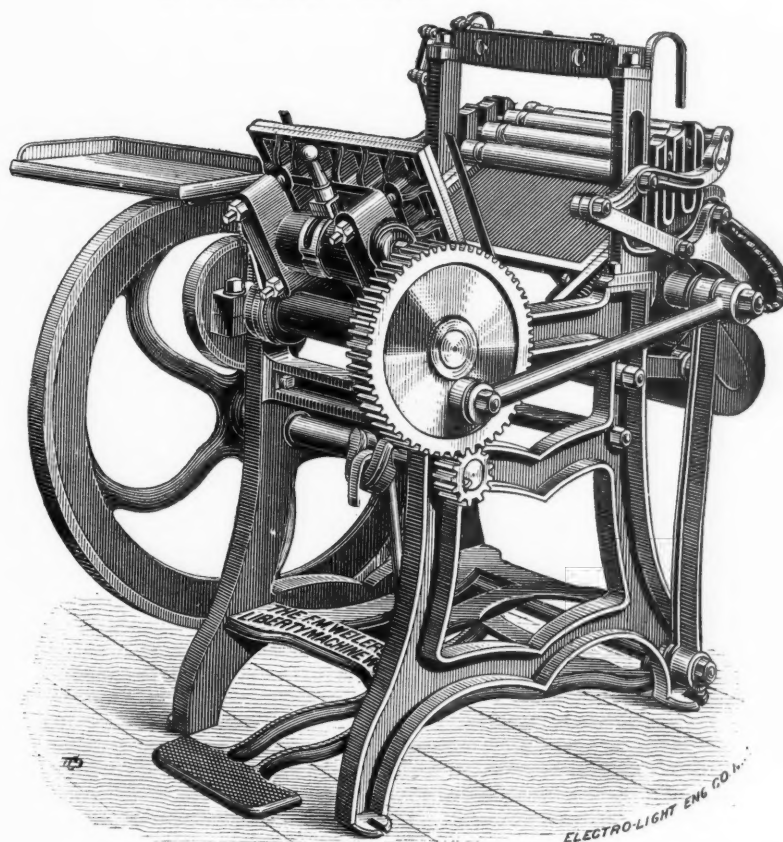
# THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS LIBERTY JOB PRINTING PRESS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

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THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AWARDED WHEREVER  
PLACED ON EXHIBITION.



LATEST AWARDS: NEW ORLEANS AND ANTWERP  
IN 1885; STOCKHOLM, 1886.

*Unsurpassed in Simplicity of Construction, Speed, Durability, Register and  
Clearness and Evenness of Impression.*

The New Style **NOISELESS** "Liberty" has lost none of the well-known merits of the old "Degener" Press, but the latest improvements have added to its efficiency several new and excellent features.

**The New Throw-off** does not come on the wearing shaft or connecting arms, as on all other machines, but has a perfectly positive motion, and therefore cannot get out of order, causing no extra wear and tear, but on the contrary strengthening the press.

**The New Style Fountain** is the best in use now on any Job Press, as it can be regulated without leaving the feed-board or stopping the press, and one inch at any part of the entire fountain can be used at the pleasure of the operator. One-half ounce of ink can be put in as well as a pound, and therefore no waste ensues when using high-priced inks.

**The New Extra Distributing Arrangement** consists of three rider rollers, put on at pleasure, making **seven working rollers** in all, and is unsurpassed for the highest class of color work.

**The New Noiseless Gripper Motion** prevents the gripper from slapping against the platen and the back of the fountain, and allows the operator to measure to the platen while the press is in any position, without having to pull any handle or loosen any screw, and is always in working order. By this improvement the last spring of any kind is done away with, thus making the Liberty Press the only one which has no springs to get out of order or to be renewed.

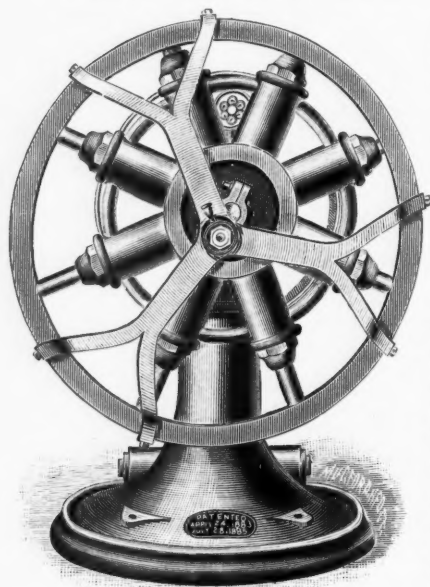
**The New Combined Brake and Shifter** will stop the press and shift the belt instantly by placing the foot upon it.

Write for new Circulars with Price List, mentioning THE INLAND PRINTER.

For Sale by any Type Foundry and Dealer in Printing Materials.



# AMHERST HYDRAULIC MOTOR CO., Holyoke, Mass.



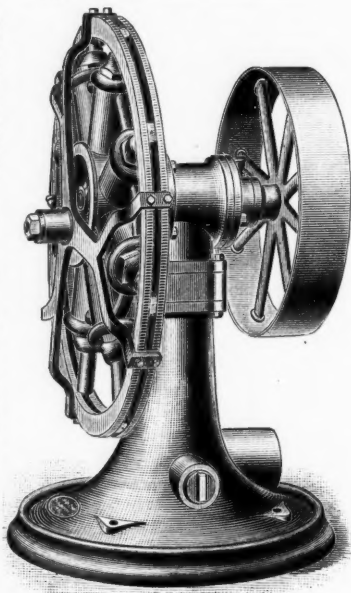
The illustrations herewith shown are those of a Motor which has been designed to fill a long existing want, and the number of uses for such a machine, when attached to the supply pipes of the Water Services with which a majority of our towns and cities are equipped, can be hardly suggested. It consists of eight cylinders radiating from a common center, with pistons and rods, as shown in the cuts. By means of a single rotary valve the water is admitted constantly to four of the cylinders. As the valve cuts off the water supply from the last cylinder of the four at work, it also opens the cylinder preceding the four, thus keeping four constantly drawing the crank forward in the line of rotation. The water is admitted to and discharged from all of the cylinders by the same valve. This valve, as well as other parts liable to corrosion from contact with water are composition. Simple and efficient means are provided for automatic regulation, and the motor can be started or stopped instantly. With register attached, it is a correct meter.

## THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THIS MOTOR ARE THE FOLLOWING:

1—It is a *piston motor*. 2—It is furnished with *durable, tight* and almost *frictionless packings*. 3—It has no *dead centers*, since the power is constantly applied at *right angles* to the crank. 4—Its action is *strong and perfectly uniform* without *jar or noise*, a most important advantage over other water motors. 5—It can be *reversed*, and runs equally well in *either direction*. 6—It gives the *largest possible percentage of power* for the water used. 7—It is *simple* in its construction and *accessible in all its parts*. 8—It is a *finished machine* in every respect, *thoroughly made*, and every part can be duplicated. 9—It is the best motor yet devised for *blowing church organs*. 10—It will start in *any position* with a full load.

For running printing presses, elevators, and all light machinery, it has no equal.

In ordering or writing for information, be particular to state in detail the use to which the motor is to be put, the estimated power required, diameter and length of supply pipes, where they are already in, and the number of pounds pressure to the inch in the street main; also the distance from and the height of the motor above the level of the street.



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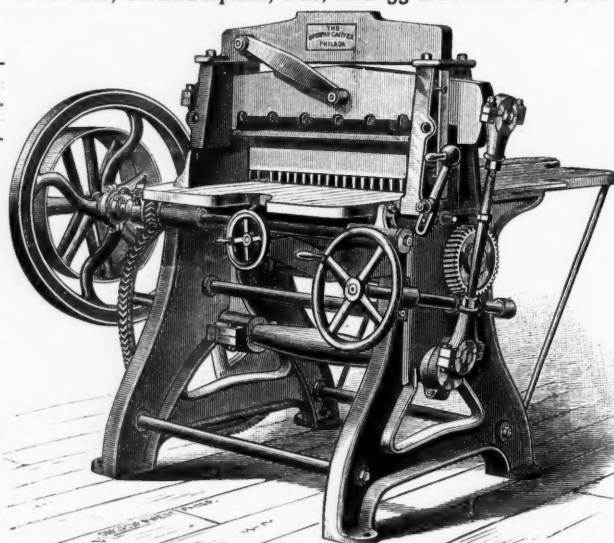
PHILADELPHIA, 121 N. 4th St.; CHICAGO, 116 Dearborn St.; CLEVELAND, GEO. B. HERENDEN.; NEW YORK CITY, 45 Fulton St.; BOSTON, 32 Oliver St.; ALBANY, FAIRBANKS & CO.; ST. LOUIS, N. E. Cor. 3d and Vine Sts.; ST. JOSEPH, MO., LEWIS C. BURNS; ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS, GEO. L. MARSHALL; KANSAS CITY, JAMES BEWSHER; OMAHA, NEB., A. L. STRANG CO.; MILWAUKEE, WIS., OCTAVIUS MARSHALL.

## C. R. CARVER, } Improved Paper-Cutting Machines,

Successor and Manufacturer of THE BROWN & CARVER

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.

REMODELED  
AND  
BROUGHT TO A HIGH  
STANDARD  
OF  
PERFECTION.



THE  
STRONGEST AND MOST  
POWERFUL  
CUTTING MACHINE  
IN USE.

## SIMPLE, NOISELESS, EASILY AND ACCURATELY ADJUSTED.

SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.
48-inch .....	\$1,200	37-inch .....	\$700	30-inch .....	\$500
43-inch .....	885	33-inch .....	575	Larger sizes made to order.	

Above prices are for Steampower Cutters.

Boxing and shipping extra.

All machines shipped at risk of purchaser.

Please correspond with me, addressing as above.

J. M. IVES & CO., 293 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Agents for the sale of Brown & Carver Cutting Machines.

# SANBORN'S NEW PRESS.



## No. 6 Iron Standing Press.

(B STYLE)

THIS IS THE LARGEST SIZE AND LOWEST PRICE No. 6 PRESS EVER BUILT

*It is Strong, Powerful and Well Made. Screw Box is Gun Metal and Rods Wrought Iron.*

Diameter of Screw,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; Size of Follower,  $21\frac{1}{4} \times 29\frac{1}{4}$  inches; Size of Bed between Rods,  $21\frac{1}{4} \times 29\frac{1}{4}$  inches; Greatest Space between Bed and Follower, 4 ft. 4 in. Weight, 1,300 lbs.

Price on Cars at Factory, \$90.00.

### GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

MANUFACTORY:  
STANDARD MACHINERY Co., Mystic River, Ct.

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.



## THE FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL

*For best Composition for Printers'  
Inking Rollers was awarded us at the  
World's Industrial and Cotton  
Centennial Exhibition,*

New Orleans, La., 1884-5.



# BINGHAM'S "Diamond" Roller Composition.

Something entirely new, tough, elastic, possessing great strength and "tack,"  
and will not crack. Price thirty (30) cents per pound.



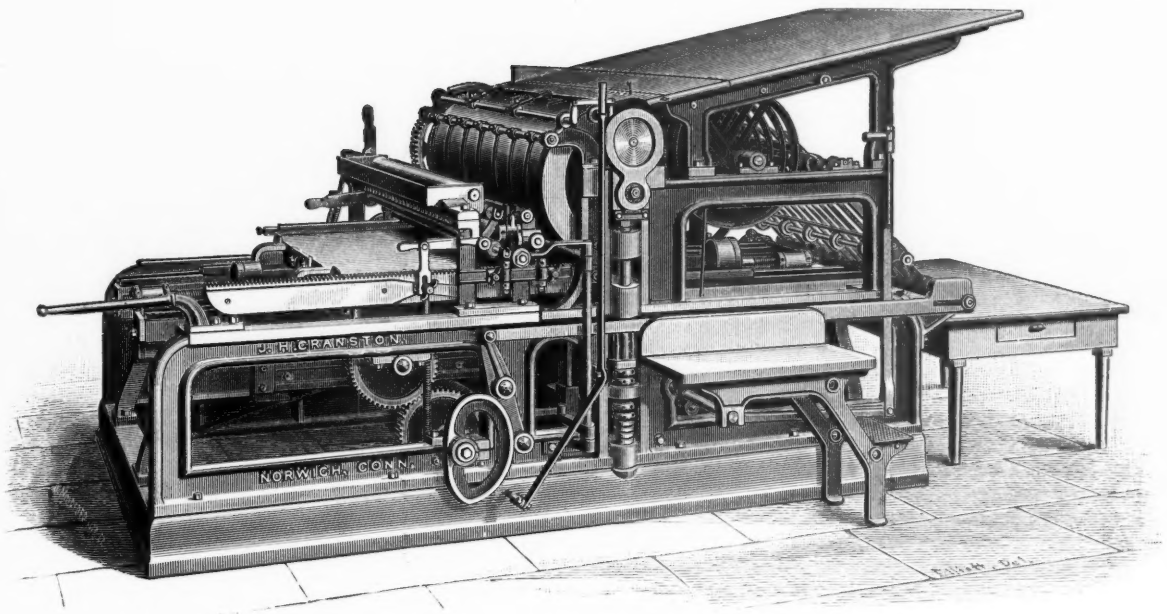
**B**INGHAM'S STAR COMPOSITION is the best re-casting Composition made. Does not shrink, dry up, skin over or crack. It is the most largely used of any made, and is especially adapted for color work, or use in *dry climates*. Price forty (40) cents per pound.

If you have not used our Compositions, send for samples and compare them with those of any other parties' make. Liberal discounts on large orders. For sale by J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. L. PELOUZE & SON, Richmond, Va.; and all dealers in Printing Materials generally. Correspondence solicited.

**BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,**  
*Manufacturers of Printers Rollers and Composition,*  
Nos. 49 and 51 Rose Street,  
NEW YORK.

The first house in America to engage in the Manufacture of Printers' Rollers and Compositions.





Two Revolution Press. Two Rollers.

J. H. CRANSTON,  
NORWICH, CONN.



Sixth and Vine Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition,

30 CENTS PER POUND.

Van Bibber's "Champion" (Re-casting) Composition,

35 CENTS PER POUND.

VAN BIBBER'S "ROUGH AND READY,"

35 CENTS PER POUND.

"Rough and Ready" is easy, quick and simple to use; it makes a No. 1 Roller, costing you about 19 cents per pound for winter rollers and about 24 cents per pound for summer ones.

Our "Regular" is a perfectly reliable composition, working splendidly in any weather with any ink. Rollers made of it this winter should be very durable and last a long time in perfect order.

Our "Champion" composition is the best composition made of the "recasting" class. Printers in dry climates will find it especially useful.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY PACKAGE OF OUR GOODS, AND WE WARRANT  
ALL GOODS WE SEND OUT.

## LIST OF AGENTS

—FOR—

Van Bibber's "Regular" Composition, and Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready."

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MATHER M'FG CO.	108 S. Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON,	314, 316 Eighth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,	104 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.,	7 Bank Lane, BALTIMORE, MD.
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,	236 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.	JOHNSTON & CO.,	HARRISBURG, PA.
CURTIS & MITCHELL,	15 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.,	59 Wood St., PITTSBURG, PA.

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*C. P. KINGSBURY,	408 Felix St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.	*LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS,	CINCINNATI, O.
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THOSE MARKED WITH AN \* FURNISH CAST ROLLERS OF ANY SIZE PROMPTLY.

The above are the leading houses in their line in the United States. They are kept well stocked with fresh and seasonable goods.

If you order simply Van Bibber's Composition, our "Regular" will be sent. If you want "Rough and Ready," say so, and do not add the word "Composition" to it. SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S GOODS, AND SEE THAT YOU GET THEM.

Orders will be promptly filled also by the following Advertising Agencies:

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ELECTROTYPERS,  
Map<sup>AND</sup> Photo-Engravers,

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PHOTO-ZINC-ETCHERS,

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ALMANACS AND CALENDARS  
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## BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE GUARANTEED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

TYPE, PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIAL  
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Newspaper and Job Printing Outfits a Specialty.

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PRINTERS who are looking up bargains, will do well to consult our latest list of Second-hand Material and Machinery. We at all times have a large supply of Cylinder and Job Presses, Paper Cutters, etc., thoroughly overhauled, and in every way practically as good as new, to offer, besides desirable lots of body and display type, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stones, etc. Correspondence invited. Our latest Catalogue and Printers' Journal, the *Press and Type*, mailed free to all practical printers.

## HAND PRESSES.

Washington Hand Press, 6 column.....	\$ 150
Washington Hand Press, 7 column.....	175
Washington Hand Press, 8 column.....	200
Washington Hand Press, 9 column.....	225
Hand Cylinder, 6 column, wooden bed.....	65
Army Press, 7 column.....	62
Army Hand Press, 6 column.....	45

## JOB PRESSES.

5½ x 9 Rotary Cincinnati Jobber.....	60
5½ x 7 Ruggles Rotary, good order.....	30
6 x 9 Columbian Lever, good.....	25
6½ x 10 Young America Lever, almost new.....	33
6½ x 10 Standard Lever.....	26
6½ x 10 Prouty Lever.....	40
6½ x 10 Prouty Rotary.....	90
7 x 11 Pearl Lever (143).....	30
7 x 11 Universal, fountain, steam.....	150
7 x 11 Pearl Rotary, iron stand.....	90
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon, fine order.....	110
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon, repaired.....	85
7 x 11 O'd Style Gordon, throw-off.....	125
7 x 11 Liberty, Steam.....	110
8 x 12 Peerless, good order.....	135
8 x 12 Globe.....	150
8 x 12 Old Style Gordon (111).....	135
8 x 12 Improved Gordon.....	165
8 x 12 Standard Rotary (149).....	110
8 x 12 Columbian Lever (158).....	44
8½ x 12½ Prouty, almost new (140).....	160
9 x 15½ Nonpareil Jobber, good order.....	135
10 x 15 Baltimore, good order.....	160
10 x 15 Old Style Gordon, fine condition.....	185
10 x 15 Golding Jobber.....	220
10 x 15 Novelty.....	18
10 x 15 Globe, fountain and steam (153).....	140
10 x 15 Old Style Gordon, throw-off.....	220
10 x 15 Prouty.....	240
11 x 16 Superior.....	225
11 x 16 Star Lever, iron stand (148).....	90
11 x 17 Globe, New Style, fountain.....	250
11 x 17 New Style Gordon, fine condition.....	200
12 x 17 Nonpareil, almost new, with receding bed (165).....	225
13 x 19 Globe, New Style, without chain, fountain (114).....	250
13 x 19 Globe, treadle and steam.....	200
13 x 19 Old Style Gordon.....	260
13 x 19 Old Style Gordon, with fountain.....	280
13 x 19 Lawyer, will print one page of 5 column paper.....	140
13 x 19 Universal, fountain.....	275
14 x 17½ Wells Jobber.....	125
14 x 18 Day Jobber.....	175
14 x 19 Cincinnati Jobber (136).....	175
14 x 22 Universal (130).....	340
15 x 25 Cincinnati Press (129).....	200
16 x 25 Segment Gordon.....	225

## CYLINDER PRESSES.

7-column Prouty Cylinder (159).....	400
17 x 21 Potter Pony.....	525
17 x 21 Hoe, Pony.....	525
17 x 21 Hoe, Pony, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, bed springs, tape delivery.....	575
22 x 30 Taylor, Pony, drum, 2-roller.....	550
26 x 34 Cincinnati, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery, bed springs (119).....	500
27½ x 34 Hoe Drum, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery.....	900
28 x 44 N. Y. Taylor, 2-roller, table distribution, tape delivery, bed springs.....	600
29 x 41 Hoe, 2-roller, air spring.....	800
31 x 46 C. & B. Country, 2-roller, air springs.....	750
31 x 46 3-revolution Taylor, speed 2,500.....	650
31 x 46 Potter Country, 2-roller.....	650
31 x 46 Campbell Country, good machine.....	750
31 x 46 Intermediate Campbell, 2-roller, table distribution, bed springs, fly delivery.....	800
31 x 46 Fairhaven, Newspaper.....	800
31 x 46 Cincinnati Drum, 2-roller, wire springs.....	725
31 x 46 Taylor, 2-roller, wire springs.....	650
32 x 46 Cottrell, 3-roller.....	725
32 x 50 Potter Drum, 2-roller, wire springs.....	900
32 x 50 Taylor Drum, 2-roller air springs.....	900
32 x 50 Cottrell & Babcock, 2-roller, air springs.....	1,000
34 x 50 Hoe, Drum, 2-roller, rack and screw distribution, tape delivery, air springs.....	1,100
35½ x 47 Campbell.....	1,200

## THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

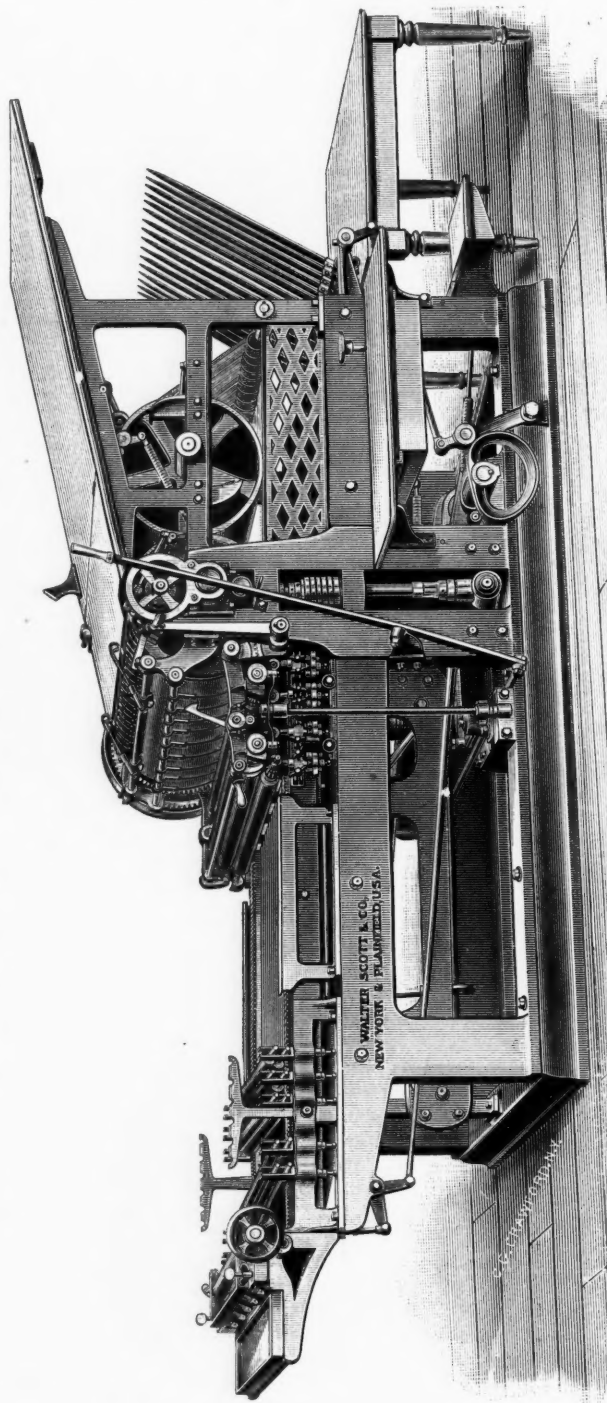
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# The SCOTT TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING MACHINE

## CLASS H

Constructed in a superior manner, with four tracks, air-cushion, improved bed motion, reversing movement by power, cut gears and racks, great strength, superior ink distribution, insuring perfect register, unyielding impression, high speed, rapid and easy handling, and durability.



WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES.

Plainfield is forty minutes ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey,  
Depot foot of Liberty Street, New York.

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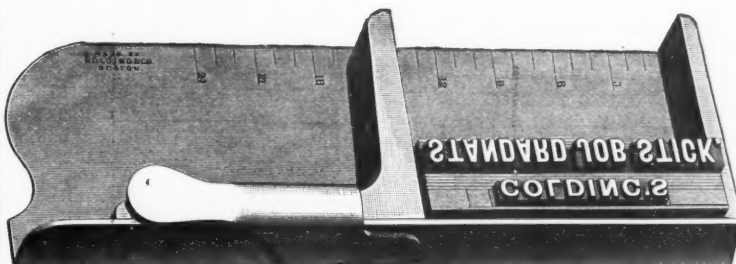
*Two-Revolution, Stop-Cylinder, Single-Cylinder, Lithographic and Roll-Feed Perfecting  
Printing Machines, Paper Folders, Etc.*

J. W. OSTRANDER, 81 and 83 Jackson St., Chicago, Western Agent.

GOLDING & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Fig. 2.  
first-class galley. Get the best!—it costs nothing extra.



It is a standard gage for cutting material, as every size of the new "American" standard is a multiple of Pica. Consider how material is wasted by cutting to irregular measures.

6-inch	2-in. deep.	2½ in.	2¾ in.	10-inch	2-in. deep.	2½ in.	2¾ in.
8 "	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.95	12 "	\$2.25	\$2.35	\$2.45
	2.00	2.10	2.20		2.50		

Nickel plating: 6-in. 25c; 8 to 10-in., 30c; 12-in., 40c.

A technical drawing showing a cross-section of a bolt and nut assembly. The bolt is threaded into a hole in a block, and a nut is tightened onto the end of the bolt. The drawing is a black and white line drawing.

Fig. 3

Fig. 4



5-inch	2 in. deep.	2½ in.	2¾ in.
6 "	\$0.85	\$0.90	\$0.95
	.90	.95	1.00

Nickel plated, 25 cents extra.



2 in. deep.		2 1/2 in.	2 in. deep.		2 1/2 in.
6 in.	\$1.00	\$1.00	12 in.	\$1.50	\$1.60
8 "	1.10	1.20	15 "	1.80	
10 "	1.30	1.40	18 "	2.10	

10x2 1/2 in. Billhead Stick.....1.60

Nickel plating: 5 and 6-in., 25c.; 8 and 10-in., 30c.; 12 and 15-in., 40c.; 18-in., 50c.

[illegible]

Price, No. 1.....	\$4.00
" " 2, Graduated to Picas.....	5.00

No. 1, . . . . \$8.00  
 " 2, grad. to Picas, 9.00  
 Second-hand No. 1 Cut-  
 ters taken in exchange  
 for Nos. 3 or 4.



## Two dental instruments are shown. The top instrument is a straight probe with a dark, polished handle and a long, thin, straight metal shaft ending in a sharp point. The bottom instrument is a curved probe with a similar handle, a long metal shaft with a bulbous joint in the middle, and a curved metal tip. The brand name 'GOLDEN' is visible on the shaft of the curved probe.

Soldering Coppers, 5 in.	.....	\$ .45
Blow Pipe, with 5 in.	.....	.40
Soldering Acid, per bottle.	.....	.40
Wire Solder, per bunch.	.....	.10
Round Players.	.....	.35
Flat Players.	.....	.45
File Stone, for smoothing up face of rule.	.....	.45
Square Graver.	.....	.30
File, smooth cut, 6 in.	.....	.50
Try Square, 3 in.	.....	.50
Price, complete, boxed.	.....	\$ 3.35



COMPOSING RULES, any length, up to 15 ems, 20c.; 16 to 20 ems, 30c.; 21 to 25 ems, 35c.  
MAKE-UP RULES at same price.

We will send Composing Sticks and Rules postpaid on receipt of price.

Send for the **PRINTERS' REVIEW**, a handsome 16 pp. paper offering Special Inducements on our goods until Jan. 1, 1887.

OBLIGE US AND "THE INLAND PRINTER" BY STATING YOU SAW THIS ADVERTISEMENT HERE.

# Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Mail, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg & Co. (all offices), Sioux City Printing Company, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Dispatch, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Bloomington Pantagraph, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Dubuque Telegraph, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Omaha Bee, Omaha Herald, Quincy News, Oshkosh Northwestern, Kalamazoo Telegraph, Kalamazoo News, Saginaw Courier, East Saginaw News, Burlington Hawkeye, Burlington Gazette, Keokuk Gates City, Denver News, Los Angeles (Cal.) Times-Mirror, Kansas City News, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

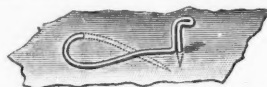
Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

Babcock Printing Presses and Howard  
Iron Works' Paper Cutting and  
Bookbinding Machinery.

# Patent Register Pin

THE following cut represents a simple Gauge Pin attached, made wholly of tempered steel wire, which, when once its method of use is understood, will prove a boon to the printer who wants a cheap and easily adjusted Gauge Pin.



The point of the curved spring is inserted towards you from about half an inch below the line where you wish to locate the head of the pin, and when brought to position its downwardly projecting point is pressed into the paper to hold it. If a minute change is desired, it is merely necessary to raise the head and swing it slightly to the right or left.

Two sizes made: { HIGH, for rapid feeding,  
LOW, to work with any furniture.

Price per dozen, only **TWENTY CENTS**. Neatly boxed. They come cheaper in gross lots.

Patented November 7th, 1882, and manufactured solely by

**EDWARD L. MEGILL,**

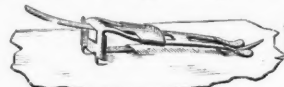
60 Duane Street, NEW YORK,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Also, Patentee and Manufacturer of

## Megill's Patent Spring Tongue Gauge Pins.

PRICE:  
Per dozen, - \$1.20  
Per set of 3, .40



One size answers  
for all work.  
Extra tongues with  
each box.

## Megill's Patent Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins.

PRICE:  
60 Cents per dozen,  
either size.



Four sizes: No. 1, Pica  
high; No. 2, Medium;  
No. 3, Gt. Primer; No.  
4, Pica, without lip.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

# Challenge Job Press

MANUFACTURED BY

**SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.**

CHICAGO.

— Eight Sizes Manufactured. —

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO.

No.	Inside Chase.	Boxing.
1.—Eighth Medium.....	7 x 11.....\$200.....	\$ 6 00
2.—Eighth Medium.....	8 x 12..... 225.....	6 00
3.—Eighth Medium, Large.....	9 x 13..... 250.....	6 00
4.—Quarter Medium.....	10 x 15..... 300.....	7 00
5.—Quarter Medium, Large.....	11 x 17..... 350.....	7 00
6.—Half Medium.....	13 x 19..... 400.....	10 00
7.—Half Medium, Large.....	14 x 20½..... 450.....	10 00
8.—Half Super Royal.....	14½ x 22..... 500.....	10 00

Fountain—Eighth Med., \$25; Quarter Med., \$27.50; larger, \$30.  
Steam Fixtures, \$15. Overhead Steam Fixtures, \$15 to \$25.

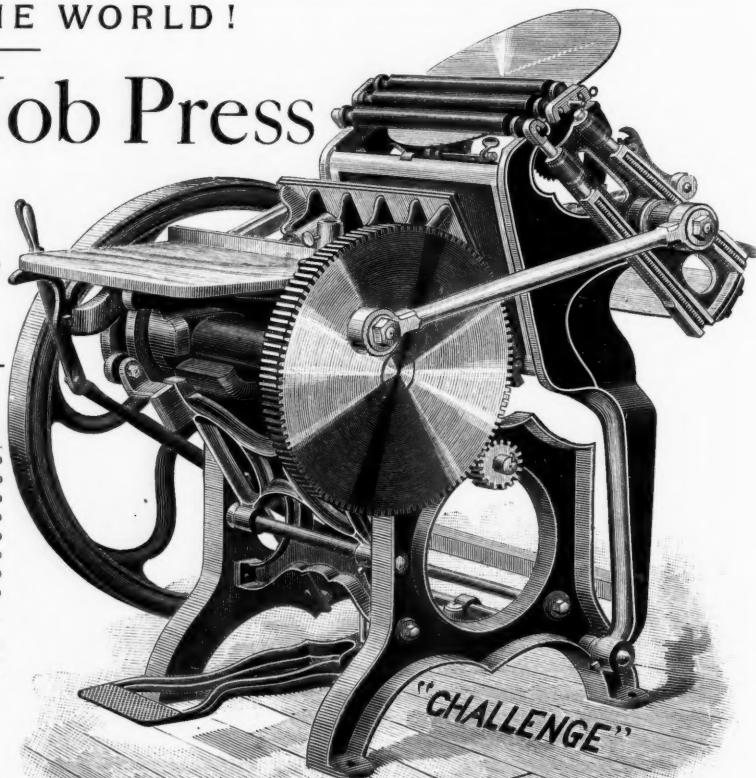
The 14 x 20½ and 14½ x 22 presses are each supplied with one wrought iron and two cast iron chases. With every press, we furnish three chases, six roller-stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench and brayer.

For all particulars and terms, address or call on

**SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.**

MANUFACTURERS,

303 & 305 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.





# THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

WM. JOHNSTON, SEC'Y.

EDITORIAL OFFICES, ROOM 26, 159 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; single copies, twenty cents.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1886.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ON the first of January, 1887, the subscription price of THE INLAND PRINTER will be increased from a dollar and a half to two dollars per annum. Even at this rate it will be the cheapest trade journal published in the United States, and worth many times the amount charged. The outlay incurred in the publication of such a periodical is so disproportionate to the sum now charged for subscription, that its publishers deem an increase to the price named imperative. We therefore feel satisfied that its thousands of patrons, who are increasing at a rate beyond our most sanguine expectations, will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision arrived at.

## OUR HOLIDAY EDITION.

IT is with a somewhat justifiable pride we point to the fact that the present edition of THE INLAND PRINTER goes to every reputable and reliable printing establishment in the United States, and that in it will be found an array of representative advertisers, the best the country affords, in their respective branches, having a direct or indirect interest in the trade. Under these circumstances, we consider it alike a duty and a pleasure to direct the attention of the craft in particular, and affiliated trades in general, to the advantages afforded by a perusal of their merits, as presented in its columns.

We do not claim or anticipate that an immediate benefit will in all cases be experienced by such examination, but we do claim that as a reliable reference it will be found invaluable. Further, that sooner or later the progressive printer, who is determined to keep pace with the demands of the times, will assuredly avail himself of the latest and most approved machinery, appliances and material to be found in the market; and in no manner can he be more effectually aided in making such selection than by an examination of their merits through the assistance of a reliable, disinterested trade journal, that has no ax to grind, no special favors to repay, and no object in advocating or advancing the interests of one firm at the expense of another.

If a new press, book or job; a new folding machine, a new paper cutter, a new series of fonts, a new dress for a daily or weekly journal, a new heading for a magazine, a new cabinet, a new supply of rules, slugs, or leads, a new roller, or the hundred and one constantly recurring requirements of a printing office are not an absolute necessity today, the supposition is that the near future will make some, if not all of them, indispensable; and it is well to be able in leisure hours to dispassionately examine the merits of the respective "candidates for public favor," and thus be enabled to intelligently select the machine or material best adapted for the requirements demanded.

But it is not to its advertising merits we exclusively refer. We trust its contents—the practical information contained therein—will commend it to the favorable consideration of the craft at large. It is our design and desire to extend its usefulness, and enlarge its field of operation; and we kindly ask those who are already subscribers, who may receive the present issue, to place it in the hands of those who are not. The mission of THE INLAND PRINTER is to make itself mutually beneficial, aye, indispensable to advertiser and subscriber, and if either fail to take advantage of the opportunity presented, they will have themselves to blame for the result.

Friends, one and all, we don't want the whole earth, but as an honest confession is good for the soul, permit us to say we *do want* every advertiser who desires the custom of the trade, to advertise in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the name of every printer—employer and employé—in the United States and Canada, on its subscription books, and we will be content with nothing less. Won't you help us satisfy our ambition?

#### HOW TO SUCCEED.

A CORRESPONDENT, who appears to be in earnest, writes: "As a new year is close at hand, I thought an article from your pen on 'How to Succeed' might prove of interest to those who, like myself, are always ready and anxious to learn, and who desire to commence 1887 with a laudable ambition to succeed, if success is within their power." This is rather a strange request, as we are not aware that we possess any special qualifications for imparting information on this subject to our inquirer which he does not possess himself. We do not believe the good old way can be improved on; at least, if it can, we are not acquainted with the method.

We well remember the supreme contempt with which we regarded the teachings of some of the wisest philosophers who ever lived, when first reading their advice to those entering the race of life, who aspired to succeed, or occupy an honorable position. How commonplace seemed their arguments and recommendations? To be assured that to reach the goal, integrity, sobriety, persistence, attention to business, regard for truth and honor, a settled determination to make the word as good as the bond, were indispensable, seemed so ridiculous, so frivolous, so out of character with the end sought for, which we had expected to secure by a patented or pyrotechnic method, that we threw them down in disgust; and we have no doubt that thousands of others have had a similar youthful experience, and labored under a similar delusion. But the old, old story has been repeated, as it will be repeated to the end of time. The then esteemed dreary platitudes have materialized into the wisdom of the sage, and proven that the possession and exercise of these virtues are as essential, nay, more essential now, to achieve a lasting success than they were a century ago, because fraud and tinsel shams were not then as rampant, as dangerous, as positive or as deceptive factors in the make-up of society as they are today.

Napoleon's definition of genius—*success*—explains its significance when coupled with his well-known aphorism: "Providence generally favors the heaviest battalions." The student who carries off the honors at Oxford or Harvard more frequently owes his triumph to laborious, unflagging study than a special so-called natural gift, exemplifying the fact that there is no royal road to learning. When the Prince of Wales' sons entered the British navy, the instructions given to the officer under whom they were placed, in effect were: "*Teach* them their duty, and show no favoritism," thus practically recognizing that although born with silver spoons in their mouths, they had

to learn by actual experience, equally with the humblest seaman, how to splice a rope or box the compass. And thus it is in the ordinary walks of life. Not more senseless was King Canute's command to the ocean than is the too prevalent expectation that a special freak of fortune will bridge the chasm between ignorance and knowledge, and afford a loop-hole for a genius (?) to prove his superiority over sublunary mortals.

History repeats itself, and he is a wise man who cannot learn by the experience of others. As the lighthouse warns the mariner of the hidden rock or dangerous shoal, so the failures of the past should act as beacons to those who are anxious to avoid the pit holes which constantly beset their pathway.

Many of the failures are the result of misdirected effort. There is an old though trite saying "You cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail," so a man who has mistaken his calling cannot expect to successfully compete with a rival peculiarly adapted by taste and training for it. Others trust to chance in preference to following the beaten path. A few years ago we inquired of one of the most prominent of Colorado's miners, what, in his opinion, had been the ratio of successful to non-successful mining adventurers, during fifteen years. The reply was that *one in ten thousand* would be a liberal computation. Is it not rational to suppose that if these nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine failures had turned their attention to legitimate business the result would have been far different? Some fail because too little attention is paid to details, others because they simply skim the surface and fail to use the subsoil plough.

Life is a continual struggle from the cradle to the grave, and the man who is not prepared to meet with and overcome obstacles has no right to expect success. No cross, no crown. While it is certain that everyone who starts in pursuit of wealth or fame will not become a Croesus, a Bacon, or a Webster, it is equally certain that those who follow the divine injunction "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and are guided by honor and principle, may rationally expect a certain meed of success to attend their efforts.

#### THE NECESSITY FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

IN a lecture recently delivered before the board of trade of Scranton, Pennsylvania, by Professor R. H. Thurston, that gentleman presented some admirable and forcible arguments in behalf of the establishment of technical schools. Among the special points made were the following: It is intelligence, not brute force, that governs the universe and conquers fate. It is the humming spindles, the puffing engine, the rumbling, iron-devouring mills, each directed by active brains and guided by a few skillful hands, that do the work of the world; animal power, whether human or brute, accomplishes but an insignificant part of the work of this busy world of ours. The 3,000,000 bushels of grain annually grown in this country are transported to the millions fed by it over our 125,000 miles of railway, and over the 3,000 miles of ocean, not by man, but by the inanimate forces commanded by his

intelligence; not by human or even brute muscles, but by nature's power, directed by the mind of the insignificant man, defying nature's wildest untrained forces. He practically summarizes the requirements in this direction as follows:

1. A common school system of general education which shall give all young children tuition in the three studies which are the foundation of all education, and which shall be administered under compulsory law, as now generally adopted by the best educated nations and states on both sides of the Atlantic.

2. A system of special adaptation of this primary instruction to the needs of children who are to become unskilled laborers, in departments which offer opportunities for their advancement, when their intelligence and skill prove their fitness for such promotion, to the position of skilled artisans. Such a system would lead to the adoption of reading, writing and spelling books in which the ideas peculiar to the trades, the methods of operation and the technics of the industrial arts should be given prominence, to the exclusion, if necessary, of words, phrases and reading matter of less essential importance to them.

3. A system of trade schools, in which general and special instruction should be given to pupils preparing to enter the several leading industries, and in which the principles underlying each industry, as well as the actual and essential manipulations, should be illustrated and taught by practical exercises until the pupil is given a good knowledge of them and more skill in conducting them. This series should include schools of printing, carpentry, stonecutting, blacksmithing, etc., weaving schools, schools, of bleaching and dyeing, schools of agriculture, etc.

4. At least one polytechnic school, in which the sciences should be taught and their applications in the arts indicated and illustrated by laboratory work. In this school the aim should be to give a certain number of students a thorough scientific education and training, preparing them to make use of all new discoveries and inventions in science and art, and thus keep themselves in the front rank.

5. A system of direct encouragement of existing established industries by every legal and proper means, as by the encouragement of improvement in our system of transportation, the relief of important undeveloped industries from state and municipal taxes, and even in exceptional cases of subsidy. It is evident that such methods of encouragement must be adopted very circumspectly and with exceeding precaution, lest serious abuses arise.

Chimerical as this scheme may seem to the casual observer, there is nothing impracticable about it. The adoption of the system of gradation here suggested is demanded alike by national pride and self-interest. To substitute a practical, scientific, systematic course of training for the superficial, slipshod system now in vogue would not only prove beneficial to all concerned, but is in truth the desideratum of the hour; and unless we mistake the signs of the times, we shall shortly see it adopted in its entirety.

#### THE BRITISH TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

AT the recent national conference of the operative printers of the United Kingdom, held in London, called for the purpose of effecting a "federation of the printing and paper trades," and which was attended by delegates from England, Scotland and Ireland, two difficult and vexed problems were dealt with in a manner which has secured the general approbation of employers. We refer to the questions of strikes and female labor. With regard to the former the conference recognized that they were crude and unworthy methods of settling disputes, and unanimously decided in favor of arbitration. The resolution in relation thereto was as follows:

*Resolved*, That this conference recommends the adoption of arbitration wherever practicable for the settlement of trade disputes in the printing trade, believing that by this means the non-union element would be minimised.

We rejoice at this as we do at all similar action tending to remove the friction existing between capital and labor, and believe that the spirit manifested will be duly appreciated by every employing printer. The substitution of reason for passion, and a willingness to submit all grievances for a peaceable solution to disinterested parties, is a grand, grand step in the right direction.

The resolution relating to the employment of female labor reads:

*Resolved*, That, while strongly of opinion that women are not physically capable of performing the duties of a compositor, this conference recommends their admission to membership of various typographical unions upon the same conditions as journeymen, provided always that females are paid strictly in accordance with scale.

In the above is recognized the tendency of the age to find new outlets for industry, and the determination to welcome women as competitors, so long as such competition is conducted on fair terms. In other words, they have no objection to women doing men's work, if they can, so long as the work commands the same rate of remuneration; and it is difficult to see (as the *Printers' Register* remarks), any sound objection to the contention that a thousand of ems of minion should earn the same money for the operator of whatever sex.

Taken altogether, the work of the conference shows it was in the hands of rational, honorable men, who, while anxious to protect their own interests, were not forgetful of those of their employers.

#### THE DREXEL-CHILDS' FUND.

THE *Printers' Circular*, of Philadelphia, in referring to an article which recently appeared in our columns, on the Drexel fund donation, says:

THE INLAND PRINTER thinks the Drexel-Childs fund ought to be used for the purpose of starting an old printers' home. It believes that if a general movement were to be started throughout the country, a fund of \$250,000 could easily be secured to erect and partially endow such an institution, which it would have called "The Home for the Support of Superannuated Printers." The idea is a good one, and does credit to our Chicago contemporary's love of humanity, but we fear very much that it would be impracticable. The tramps and lazy fellows in our craft are so numerous that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct such an institution without being imposed upon



by the thriftless and reckless, and would be likely to develop into a cause of discontent and controversy among the unions which would be called upon to support it.

We think these remarks are rather unkind and unwarranted, and calculated to throw an odium on the profession which it does not deserve. We question very much if printers contribute a larger quota to the army of tramps or inebriates than other callings do, which are not placed in the same category. But our remarks did not refer to disreputables, as we distinctly stated, but to those who had been the victims of circumstances or misfortune beyond their control. The exercise of due business precaution, and common-sense rules, would effectually exclude the bummer or lazy element from participating in its benefits, or becoming a burden upon the unions. We still believe the project feasible, and know no reason why it should not prove a success in the United States, as it has in Great Britain and other parts of Europe. Where there's a will there's generally a way, friend Menamin.

#### MORE SPECIMENS.

WE have now on hand ready for distribution a number of choice specimens of printing received from all sections of the United States and Canada, which we are prepared to send to apprentices desirous of securing the same. All we ask in return is that a stamped and addressed envelope be inclosed, and that all applications be addressed to the editor, room 26, 159 La Salle street.

WE are gratified to note the growing feeling in many quarters in favor of the establishment of an association similar in character and scope to that of the Typothetæ of New York and St. Louis. Proprietors seem to be awakening to the fact that price cutting and unhealthy competition have been carried far enough, and that there is little honor or glory in obtaining a job that leaves a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The advent of the New Year is an admirable time to commence the good work. "Come and let us reason together," saith the Lord, and we think it high time employing printers were following such an exemplar.

MESSRS. Caslon & Co., of London, England, have just issued a new and elegant book of thirty pages of specimens of brass type for bookbinders' use. In the address to the trade the firm says:

We beg to draw attention to the fact that the production of type in brass has never hitherto been attempted on anything like a large and comprehensive scale. Having added this branch of type foundry to our business, it is our intention to improve and develop it to the utmost of our ability; adding to the list of designs, from time to time, and executing orders with the same promptness and care which have characterized our house for so many years.

WE think our correspondence in the present number, varied as it is, and representing all interests and shades of opinions, will be found well worthy of perusal. As we propose to make this a special feature in the future, we hope our friends will not weary in well doing. We want them to continue to write for THE INLAND PRINTER, and make a free use of its columns.

#### MANILA PRICES ADVANCED.

AT a meeting of the Manila Division of the American Paper Makers' Association recently held in New York, it was stated that answers to eighty per cent of the letters sent to Manila manufacturers in the East expressed the opinion that prices ought to be advanced, after which the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it be the sense of this meeting that an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound or more upon the prices obtained on November 1, 1886, be recommended, and that the chairman of this meeting be requested to send out a paper to obtain the signatures not present at this meeting.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PRINTING WITH COLORS.—SHOP LESSON I.

THE SENSE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL—HARMONIOUS AND DISHARMONIOUS EFFECTS—HOW TO AVOID THE LATTER—PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY COLORS—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMBINATIONS—HOW TO PLEASE THE EYE—THE RUDIMENTS OF COLOR HARMONY—SIMPLE BUT IMPORTANT ADVICE—THEY ALL KNOW IT—WHAT PAPER TO USE—HOW TO GIVE GLOSS TO INK—MAKE YOUR OWN TINTS—CALCINED MAGNESIA AS A MEANS OF RAPID DRYING—THE END OF THE DISCUSSION—QUESTION OF THE AUTHOR.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

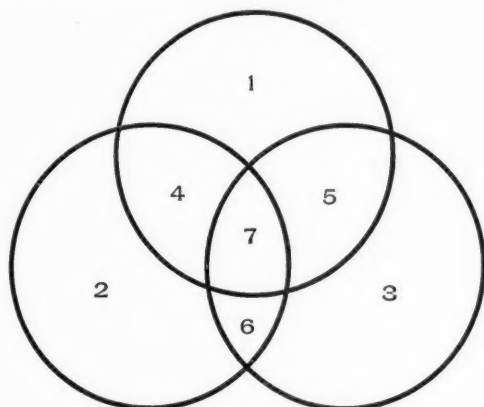
IN my last paper I have attempted to speak about the ever-important theme of printing successfully with colored inks. To achieve a satisfactory result not merely by blind hazard, but by real calculation and knowledge, it is necessary that the printer understands, to a certain extent, something about the harmony of colors, or, in other words, to know how to produce such effects as are pleasing to the eye, and in accord with that feeling which may be called the sense for the beautiful, and which is present within the soul of every individual, and the more refined the latter, the more positively it will be expressed. This sense forbids us to use such contrasts, by placing two or more colors beside each other, or within the limits of the same picture (in our case a print) which produce a disharmonious effect, i. e., a green aside of a yellow, a blue and a green, etc. The rules which teach us how to avoid disharmony in the use of colors is called the *science of the harmony of colors*, and no user of colors, no matter in what branch, whether an artist, a printer or a painter, can achieve any success in his line without a more or less thorough knowledge of it.

We are told that colors are divided into primary, secondary, tertiary, etc., classes, according to the number of different color masses contained in the one, respectively, the number producing the color before us.

Primary colors are those which are given from the beginning, as they appear to the eye, which are of a primary nature, that is, not produced by a combination of other color masses. Besides black and white, we know three primary colors: *red, blue and yellow*. A combination of two of these primaries produces a so-called secondary color; that is, a secondary color always contains two of the primaries. Green is the secondary color produced from a combination of blue and yellow; purple from blue and red; orange from red and yellow. Tertiary



colors contain a primary and a secondary, or in other words, three color masses. Sienna, i. e., is a combination of red, black and yellow. A red, a blue and a yellow will produce a neutral tint. The effect of a combination of the primaries is very promptly shown by placing a full ring of each of these colors in such a way that each covers the other to a third of its dimensions. The diagram shown here will explain this more conveniently.



STOCK COLORS.

- 1. Yellow.
- 2. Red.
- 3. Blue.

} Primaries.

COMBINATION.

- 4. Dark orange (yellow and red).
- 5. Green (yellow and blue).
- 6. Dark purple (blue and red).

} Secondary colors.

TERTIARY EFFECTS.

- 7. Neutral tint (yellow, blue and red).

The more one or the other primary prevails in a secondary combination, the more will its effects incline to the prevailing color; i. e., a purple can be made reddish by a larger quantity of the red primary than of the blue, and *vice versa*.

These combinations, and the shades or tints of each color, are the means with which all the numerous effects are produced in color work. A satisfactory handling of the same demands much tact on the part of the handler, a certain knowledge of and a taste for color effects. Some people are utterly incapable of producing any pleasing effects with colors, and can but with difficulty be convinced that the rules of the harmony of colors must be observed whenever the sense for the beautiful is concerned; while others, without any actual knowledge of these rules, produce very pleasing effects, and will never work two colors unless they are harmonious. This class, of course, is a very small one, and cannot be of any account to us.

The rules of harmony in colors are numerous, and the space allowed to the writer is by far too limited to even attempt to give a complete definition of the same. However, such of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who are so deeply interested in the subject as to warrant a more extensive information, will easily find it by consulting one of the many works published on the subject. In the meantime, I will give such directions as will prevent anyone, who can afford to spend a little thought when

operating, from producing such terrible disharmonic effects as is often met with in colored prints.

The basis of rules of the harmony of colors is: Never use a primary and a secondary color side by side, if the combination forming the secondary contains the same primary. The effect will always be awkward, providing no harmonizing tint is displayed. For instance, a yellow and green, or a red and purple, unless the latter be very bluish (and then even at a risk), will never do side by side.

Tints and stock colors of the same color mass will always produce a pleasing effect. A dark blue composition on a bluish tint, or the like, is very satisfactory to the eye. Tinted borders around full prints of the same color are always in order.

In using a number of colors in the same print, it is, as a rule, best to use tints and full colors. The satisfactory use of full or high colors demands much tact and taste. Generally the picture will appear too loud, too grotesque, to the cultivated eye. While, on the other hand, the mere use of tints without the freshening effect of a high color, easily becomes dull and dreary to the observer. The golden middle way is here, as in everything else, the one most to be commended.

Before I close this article, I should desire to impress upon the mind of the printer who intends to do good color work, a few rudimental necessities, without which no success can be achieved. Foremost in the row of these practical hints stands cleanliness. Only absolute care that your inks are not dirty, not skinny, that no knife or reglet is used to take the ink out of the pot, unless it is perfectly clean; that the rollers (which should not be the same with which black inks are worked) are in good condition, without cracks to hide particles of old ink, which will quickly show upon the color worked—only such care and minuteness can produce good work. It repays manifold for the care and time thus expended. How much dissatisfaction and actual loss is saved to the workman and his employer by the comparatively little expenditure in time and care thus observed! Many of my readers will say that it is a waste of time and space to speak about this matter, as it explains itself. Let me say to these that, trifling as it may appear, cleanliness is the *nervus rerum* to good work, and that there are not many offices in which it is observed in a manner equal to its importance. They all know it, but don't observe it.

Further, select your paper right. Rough, hairy surfaces will not be used to advantage. A highly-finished paper is always preferable, and unless the craving on the part of the customer for ancient or antique appearance must be complied with, never use other than highly-finished surfaces for color work.

By adding a little of the white of an egg to your color you will produce a glossy effect which gives much satisfaction to the eye, although I would not recommend it as a rule. It deprives the rollers of their suction when used too frequently.

Never put more ink on the brayer than you will need for the job, and, by all means, do not return the ink into the pot in case some of it is left. Close your pot immediately

after the necessary quantity of ink is taken from it, placing a sheet of oiled paper between the ink and the cover. It is best to keep a stock of white and black, and of the primaries (yellow, red and blue), and to mix your own tints in quantities as needed at the time. Use varnish, and not oil, as a rule, to reduce inks.

If pressed for drying, you may treat the wet sheets with finely-powdered magnesia, using it on cotton in the manner in which bronze powders are applied. Though this may prove very convenient in cases of emergency, it ought only be used in such, as it dulls the appearance of the color, and requires much care in the application.

This will finish my discussion on the subject, and the first of my shop lessons. I do not claim to have said anything which may be new to many of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, but I hope that some of them will have benefited by it, and, for the sake of these few, I am happy to have been permitted to say it. May I feel assured that most of them welcome the attempt to bring in a systematic dress all that is worth knowing and worth to be observed, and worth to be ever and ever repeated and said about the art preservative, its theory and practice? If so, I shall be glad to continue my *shop lessons*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE PRINTING PRESS.

THE FAST WEB PRESSES OF DOW, JONES & CO., AND KIERNAN & CO.

THE stranger in the Empire City interested in printing machinery would naturally direct his footsteps to Printing House Square and its vicinity, for there are located the offices of the daily newspapers, and in their establishments can be found the fastest web presses for newspaper work.

In Wall street, the great money center, the home of the financial interests and the abode of the bulls and bears in stocks, he would hardly venture, yet within a stone's throw of the Stock Exchange, the two fastest presses in the world are in operation from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2:30 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The aphorism that "time is money" is thoroughly appreciated in this quarter of the city, where fortunes are rapidly made and lost, and where every circumstance that

can possibly have the slightest bearing upon the prices of stocks is made use of by the keen and active minds governing the transactions of the board, and made the most of, to advance or depress the market, as it may be regarded favorable or unfavorable. The rumors of wars, foreign complications, imports or exports of gold, quarrels between trunk lines, cutting of rates eastward or westward, increased or decreased earnings, floods, accidents, the deaths of prominent parties, the fact that J. G. is selling "Western Union," or C. W. F. is buying "New York & New England," the suspension of interest payments by corporations, a strike of employes, a decline of exports, and various other items of like character, all play their parts

on the Wall street stage, and accomplish the purposes for which they were set afloat.

Nowhere, perhaps, in this country, does the printing press per-

form a more important part, and nowhere is its rapidity more appreciated.

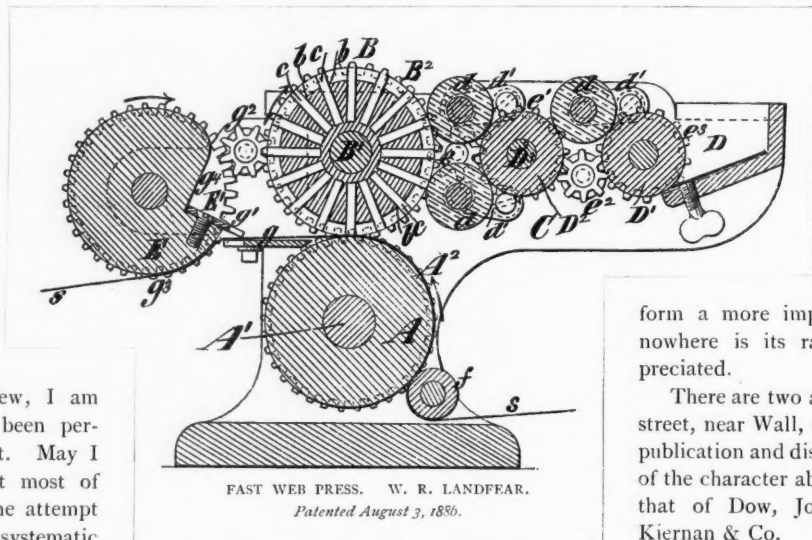
There are two agencies in Broad street, near Wall, organized for the publication and distribution of news of the character above mentioned—that of Dow, Jones & Co. and Kiernan & Co.

Formerly, the important items of news were gathered and written in manifold, on tissue sheets, and distributed to the brokers by special messengers, but the illegibility attending the process had occasioned dissatisfaction, and many complaints resulted.

As early as 1883, the first named firm, having a large and extensive news service, and feeling the necessity for some improvement of the "manifold" system, undertook the task of finding some satisfactory substitute for the same, and the result was the determination to build a fast web press for the purpose, which determination was successfully carried out by Mr. W. R. Landfear, who constructed and patented the machine, a cut of which is given above.

This machine is 12 inches long, 17½ inches wide, and 6½ inches high, including ink fountain, balance wheel and cutting apparatus. Referring to the cut, *A* shows an impression cylinder supported by a shaft *A'* and *B* is a cylinder to receive the type, supported by a shaft, *B'*. The shafts *A'* and *B'* have their bearings in the side frames *C* of the machine, and are geared together by the gear wheels *A'' B''*, and a rotary motion is imparted to these by means of a pulley placed upon one end of the shaft *A'*.

The type cylinder is grooved as at *b*, in which are placed the types *c*, so that no chase is employed to hold the form. After the types have been placed in the



grooved cylinder, they are retained in position by means of heads or disks corresponding in diameter to the cylinder, passed over its shaft on each side of the cylinder, and held in position by set screws, the space between the types and the heads or disks being filled by furniture.

The heads or disks are provided with circular bearers, bearing against the impression cylinder *A*, and by these bearers and the impression cylinder the web of paper is fed into the machine. The bearers are provided with what is termed a circumferential gap, so that the length of paper to be fed for each impression may be easily determined by using bearers of different lengths.

The inking apparatus consists of a fountain *D*, a fountain roller *D*<sup>1</sup>, and inking rollers *d* and a roller *D*<sup>2</sup>, the inking rollers *d*, being held in swinging arms *d*<sup>1</sup>, so that they may be adjusted to the rollers *D*, *D*<sup>2</sup>, and the type cylinder *B*.

The rollers *D*<sup>1</sup>, *D*<sup>2</sup>, are connected by gearing *e*, *e*<sup>1</sup>, *e*<sup>2</sup>, *e*<sup>3</sup> with the wheel *B*<sup>2</sup> upon the shaft of the type cylinder, and motion is thus imparted to them.

The paper to be printed is fed into the machine under a guide roller *f*, thence around the impression cylinder in the direction of the arrow, and between the impression and type cylinders; and after being

printed the web passes horizontally outward over a blade, *g*, forming the stationary blade or cutter of a pair, the other blade, *g*<sup>1</sup>, being secured to a rotary carrier or roller, *E*, geared by a pinion, *g*<sup>2</sup>, and wheel, *g*<sup>3</sup>, with a wheel, *B*<sup>2</sup>, upon the shaft of the type cylinder.

The blade or cutter *g*<sup>1</sup> is attached to the cylinder *E*, and this cylinder is provided with a recess, *E*<sup>1</sup>, back of the blade or cutter *g*<sup>1</sup>.

The cylinder *E* turns in the direction indicated by the arrow, and as the edge of the cutter *g*<sup>1</sup> passes the edge of the stationary cutter *g*, a portion of the printed paper is separated from the web, and is thrown downward.

The recess *E*<sup>1</sup> affords behind the blade or cutter a sufficient amount of clearance to enable the web to be fed forward into the recess after a portion has been removed from the web by the movable blade or cutter *g*<sup>1</sup>, and as the roller *E* continues its revolution, the wall of the recess strikes upon the paper, which projects beyond the stationary blade and into the recess, and directs it downward beyond the plane of the cutter *g*, preparatory to the movable blade or cutter coming down upon it to cut this projecting portion from the web.

The type cylinders used in this machine are interchangeable, and can be changed in three seconds; and while one is in use, a second one can be charged with the type necessary to print the succeeding edition.

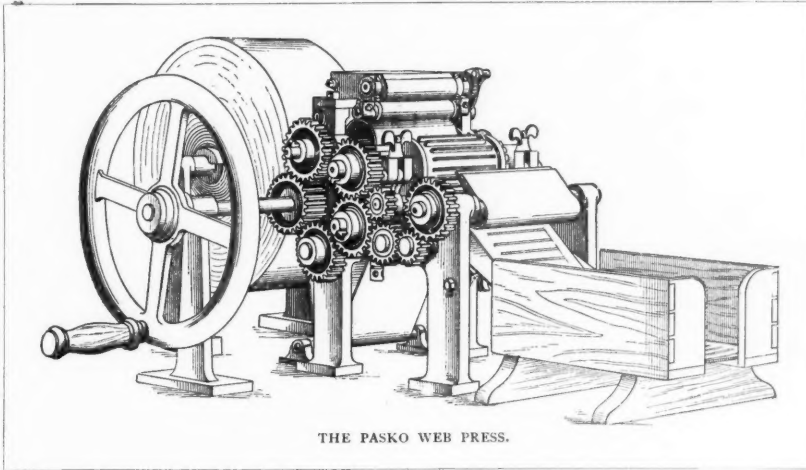
Common newspaper in the roll is used, and the impression cylinder is covered with a thin sheet of rubber, and no attempt at "make ready" is availed of, the work done being good enough for rough bulletins.

The number of editions issued between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. depends upon the amount of news that can be gathered and of interest to the class for whom it is intended, and some days twenty different editions are issued.

The machine is capable of printing and cutting sheets five by nine at the rate of four hundred copies a minute, by hand, or nine hundred copies per minute by power.

Closely resembling this machine, introduced by Dow, Jones & Co., in January, 1886, but differing in some details, is the press invented by W. W. Pasko, librarian of the Typothæte, and in use by Kiernan & Co., having a business similar to that of Dow, Jones & Co.

This machine weighs 150 pounds, is about two and a half feet long, and, worked by man-power, prints 15,000 per hour. Mr. Pasko informs



us that a second machine, not now in use, will double this speed, and print by power 60,000 per hour.

But one difficulty was encountered in the use of either of these machines printing at the high rate of speed mentioned—the tendency of the web to break or tear apart.

The roll is heavy when the feeding begins, and gradually becomes lighter, so that while it might weigh thirty pounds in the morning, it possibly would not exceed a couple of pounds at night.

The friction and resistance are far different at the periods named, and the turning of the crank, which is done by hand, cannot be exactly regular.

As a result, breakages of the web resulted until the tension could be governed by new contrivances, since which there has been no trouble in this respect.

But one perfecting press smaller than either of these has been built—one constructed for a leading firm of cigarette manufacturers. It may have been faster, as it was asked, we believe, to print a single line, and the cylinders could necessarily be made of smaller diameter. Of the two now described and illustrated, they



would (could they speak) probably make use of the language attributed to the Westerner, who, being rebuked for his diminutive stature, replied, "I am little, but oh my!"

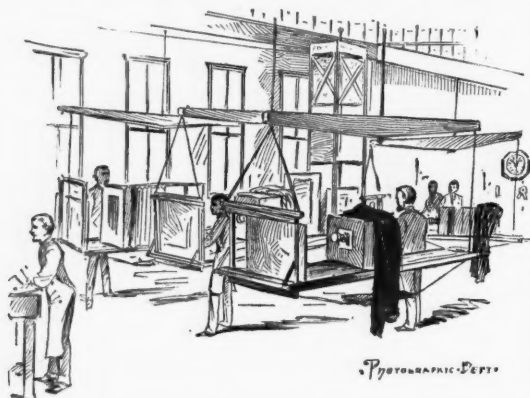
*To be continued.)*

### PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

WITH VIEWS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AMONG the wonderful developments of an age that has produced so many inventions of remarkable utility, none stand out more prominently in the eyes of the printing fraternity than that of photo-engraving. The thoughts of philosophers of olden and modern times have been entirely and continuously devoted to those productions which would benefit the toiler and bring the luxuries of life within the reach of the most modest income.

All this has been accomplished by this new method which is so rapidly superseding the hand work of the wood engraver, and producing illustrations at a cost which brings

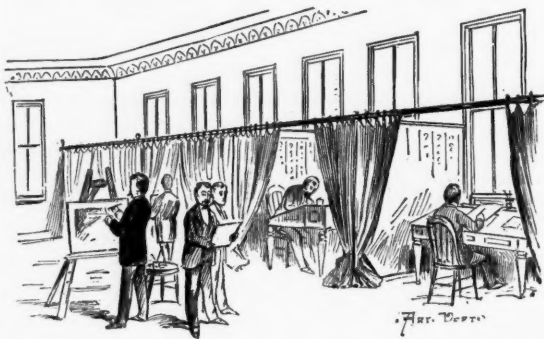


them within the reach of every printer, and scatters its blessings in the shape of beautiful pictures not only in the palace of the millionaire, but in the humblest cottage in our broad and progressive country. So well known and popular has this process become that a description of the methods by which the cuts are produced cannot be otherwise than interesting to our readers. The first thing to be considered is

*Copy.*—This must be in black and white, drawn in black ink lines or stipple, on white or slightly tinted paper. Wash or pencil drawings will not answer, but wood cut prints or lithographs, if printed in one color, will reproduce as readily and as cheaply as drawings.

The copy is pinned first to a camera board, which is placed on the end of the camera frame, and a negative made in the ordinary way. This negative is then placed in a printing box, over a chemical compound, and exposed to the sun or electric light, until a sharp, clear point is made on the compound. This compound is then manipulated by water until all the lines printed by the negative stand out in bold relief. It is then cast in plaster, and from the plaster cast a stereotype plate is made in the manner used by most stereotypers. The rough plate, which is

the product of the cast, is then placed in the hands of a skillful wood engraver, who finishes up the lines sharply, corrects all imperfections, and hands it over to the blocker, who mounts it type high on mahogany or metal, according to order. This finishes the work, and the cut is done and ready for printing on any ordinary printing press.



Among the many advantages of the photo-engraved plate are the following :

*First.* They are perfect substitutes for wood cuts, can be printed with type on any press, and can be stereotyped or electrotyped in the ordinary manner.

*Second.* They are more durable than wood cuts (being of metal), are less liable to warp, and are not affected by heat or cold.

*Third.* Their cost is, in most cases, particularly in intricate and complicated work, less than one-half.

*Fourth.* Being produced by photography, they are truthful and accurate in all respects.

The first to enter the rapidly widening field was the Photo-Engraving Company, of 67 Park Place, New York,



whose processes have steadily been improved (illustrations of some of these departments which are herewith presented) until results are being accomplished which a few years ago were thought to be impossible, even by the most enthusiastic of the admirers of the art. For specimens of their productions see pages 151 and 171.





A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Engraved by Photo-Engraving Company, New York.

## INITIAL LETTER DESIGNING.

A much greater number of good qualities are required in the designing of initial letters than is generally supposed, and some of the most able artists, from the time of the Renaissance, have not disdained to employ their talents in this line. A good knowledge, not only of the human figure, but of the forms of the various animals, birds, fishes, and even insects, is necessary; an ability to depict the human countenance, idealized and conventionalized; some knowledge of archaeology, so that a Greek mask may not be confounded with a mediæval gargoyle; a very considerable knowledge of ornament, an engraver's feeling for line and a decorator's for balance and composition; an inexhaustible invention and a decided originality, all these are necessary to the equipment of a designer, whose range is practically unlimited.

In our day, however, some of the incidents with which the artists of former times embellished their initials—bunches of kitchen vegetables, coleopterous insects suspended by perpendicular lines, etc.—are no longer in vogue; but the very wide range of subjects which are still legitimate, may be most readily seen in the exceedingly beautiful and ornate designs of M. J. Habert Dys, reproduced in *L'Art*. In these drawings, many of them are of an imposing size; the wealth of invention is only equaled by the ordinary skill and knowledge displayed in the drawing. The well-known series of initial letters designed by M. Francois Eurmann, is from his sketches of the figures for his large painting of the Muses for the ceiling of the Palais de la Grande Chancellerie de la Legion d'Honneur, in Paris, and there are several other French artists who excel in this line, among them MM. Marino, fils Rochegrose, H. Scott, Eugene Blin, whose letters are generally surrounded by a delicate tracery, suggesting ironwork; Galland, the celebrated decorative painter, and Milles. Mary Labbe and Herwegen.

One of the best of the English artists is John Watkins, who translates his *rococo motifs* with surprising dignity of style. The work of the decorators, Walter Crane and Lewis F. Day, is well known, and Alfred Parsons has designed some excellent headpieces, initials, etc., for various publications. Among others worthy of notice are Messrs. A. Ford Hughes, J. West, F. Miller and L. Davis, whose drawings are marked by originality and good taste. The Germans display wonderful ingenuity in a sort of a florid mediæval design, replete with scroll, mantlings and grotesque dragons, and the minor Italian artists of the Renaissance and the post-Renaissance period revelled in the wildest imaginings of mythologies, arabesques and Christian mysteries. The beauty and variety of the initial letters of the monkish manuscripts is well known.

In this country we have, as yet, but little to boast of in the way of originality and distinction, and much of the work which is apparently the most popular, such as that of Mr. George R. Halm, is marked by a vulgarity of line and cheapness of design that is truly discouraging. Mr. Howard Pyle has done some excellent work, as in his Robin Hood and Lady of Shalott; and the coming edition of the Blessed Damozel, illustrated by Mr. Kenyon Cox, will contain a series of initial letters drawn to illustrate each one, the verse which it commences, and with great variety of design and ingenuity. Mr. Vedder, among others, has done some good work, and Mr. John Ipsen, of Boston; but a capable designer of the lighter and more graceful compositions is as yet unknown among our native artists, and in the field of good, all-round work, Mr. Rhead has, as yet, but very few competitors.—*Art Age*.

## SENATOR EVARTS AND THE TRAIN BOY.

It takes an artist to sell books on the railroad cars. You never see an artist slam into a car, bang the door, and start down the aisle, hit or miss, throwing a life of Jesse James down by a minister, gems of Moody's sermons by a Texas cowboy, Allen Pinkerton's detective books by a young lady from Vassar, and Bouquets of Verse by a sheriff taking a prisoner to Sing Sing. Your artist saunters noiselessly into a car without a book, tells the brakeman a funny story, while he sizes up the crowd, and moves leisurely down the aisle picking out suckers. When he has studied the people long enough he determines just how he will strike each one, and gets his stock ready. Then he sits down by the minister and talks to him gravely, and in a pleasant,

subdued tone about Moody's great work. He drinks some of the cowboy's whisky and tells him a story that keeps him laughing all the way to Utica. He discusses poetry with the young woman from Vassar, and converses in an engaging manner about "threads" with the slim young salesman from the dry goods store. The result is that he catches every one of them. Those are the men who make \$60 or \$75 a week, and throw the peanut and fruit stock out of the window rather than bother with it. Ain't they artists? The Hebrew clothing merchants down in Baxter street think that it is a great thing to sell a man a coat at all. That's simply nothing to selling a man a book that he doesn't want, can't read, and has been importuned a hundred times in three days to buy. And that's what booksellers who are artists do.

Now, there was "Homely Dave," red-headed, ugly as a hedge-fence, without a single handsome feature—he could talk any man that ever lived into buying a book. Did you ever hear about Senator Evarts' experience with Dave? It was when Mr. Evarts was secretary of state under Mr. Hayes. He had been out to California on a kind of a jaunt, and was coming back with a number of distinguished gentlemen—senators, congressmen and officials. They struck Dave's run at Council Bluffs. Before they had gone ten miles Dave had looked the party over and determined to sell them some books. He decided that he would make his first assault upon Secretary Evarts. Mr. Evarts was not feeling very well that day, and when he saw Dave coming he turned away impatiently and motioned the porter to put him out.

"I have been bored to death by news agents and book peddlers ever since I left San Francisco, and I am heartily sick of it."

"Homely Dave" was not frightened in the least. He said, with a bland smile:

"Excuse me, Mr. Secretary, but I don't want to sell you anything. I just want to read you a page or two out of a book just issued. Have you seen it?"

Mr. Evarts glanced at the title-page and said he hadn't.

"Now, just let me beguile the tediousness of the journey by reading the first page to you."

So Dave, who had a remarkably clear and sweet voice, read on, not only the first, but the second and third pages, with Mr. Evarts a deeply interested listener. When "Homely Dave" stopped, Mr. Evarts simply said: "I'll take that book. Name your price. Now, what else have you got?"

That book was Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia." It had just come out then. After Mr. Evarts had picked out a lot of other books and Dave had read to him from them, he called the senators and congressmen, introduced Dave to them, and made them sit down and listen while Dave read a lot of things. He sold more than \$200 worth of books to those people before they got to Chicago. You bet he didn't touch the peanut basket that trip.

That was red-headed "Homely Dave." There ain't many news agents in the business nowadays that can equal that performance.—*Missouri Republican*.

## AN EASY WAY TO EMBOSS.

Take a piece of six-ply card stock, with a smooth, white surface, just the size of the card you wish to emboss, and sketch the shape of the panel you desire with a pencil, afterward cutting out the design in one piece with a sharp knife; then trim the edge of the inside piece, so that it will play freely through the outside piece. Paste the outside, or female die *firmlly* on the back of a wood letter large enough to hold it; and the inside, or male die, very *lightly* to the same letter; then lock up the letter, and put it on the press; remove your rollers, make a good, hard tympan, and after thoroughly pasting the surface of the *inside* die, take an impression, and hold the platen on the impression until the paste has time to dry. On opening the press, the under die leaves the wood letter, on which it was lightly held, and adheres to the tympan, leaving the outside die attached to the letter on the bed of the press. Then set gauges, and feed in your cards the usual way, and proceed to emboss.

Here is a field for ingenuity, which will afford room for development. Very fine results can be obtained at little expense, and it will be a novelty, as very few printers have done such work.—*Exchange*.

139-141 MONROE STREET,  
CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS.

MECHANICAL PATENT,  
FEB. 16, 1886.

**SPARTAN.**

PATENTED DECEMBER 7. 1886.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

6 A,

TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.10

POETS INSPIRED SING  
MANY ROMANTIC THEMES 25

4 A,

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.85

ENTERPRISE

3 A,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.40

NEAR HOME 4

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES.

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS (18) IN PREPARATION.

THE LARGER SIZES OF THIS SERIES HAVE MORTISED LETTERS.

EXCELSIOR

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

BEST QUALITY ONLY

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY AT EITHER TOP OR BOTTOM.

139-141 MONROE STREET,  
CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

MECHANICAL PATENT,  
FEB. 16, 1886.

## PARTHENIAN.

PATENTED AUGUST 31, 1886.

12A, 24a,

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.40

### WONDERFUL FREAKS OF NATURE

The **Chough** and Crow to Roost Have Gone, the Owl Sits  
37 Hooting in the **Old** 48

8A, 16a,

GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.10

### CONSCIENCE FOR SALE

Owner Has No Further Use For It  
25 Will sell **Chap** 79

6A, 12a,

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$6.25

### HANDSOME SERIES

All Printers Should Get This 5

4A, 8a,

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.00

### WATERWAYS

**Ch**eated by a **Con** 34

3A, 6a,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$10.60

### HARMONY

Quiet Strains 16

LOGOTYPES WITH ALL THE ABOVE SIZES.

MORTISED LETTERS WITH CAPS OF THE LARGER SIZES.

NONPAREIL AND BOURGEOIS IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT PICA.



139-141 MONROE STREET,  
CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

14-16 SECOND ST. SOUTH,  
MINNEAPOLIS.

MECHANICAL PATENT,  
FEB. 16, 1886.

# ROUMANIAN.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

12 A.

TWO-LINE DIAMOND. (9 Points Standard Measure.)

\$2.75

‡ROCKED‡IN‡THE‡CRADLE‡OF‡THE‡DEEP‡  
I LAY ME DOWN TO REST! THE LOBSTERS RED UPSET  
‡23‡MY SLEEP BY SITTING ON MY CHEST‡45‡

10 A.

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL. (13 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.00

EVERY MAN SHOULD BE THE ARCHITECT  
5‡OF HIS OWN FORTUNE‡8

8 A.

TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS. (19 Points Standard Measure.)

\$4.90

‡TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS‡  
3‡SHOT A DUCK‡6

6 A.

TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.80

DRIVE AWAY CARE 2

4 A.

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.25

NOBLE‡MAN

3 A.

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.50

DELIGHT‡4

NONPAREIL IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT TWO-LINE NONPAREIL.

THE LARGER SIZES OF THIS SERIES HAVE MORTISED LETTERS.

HHHHHHHH  
HHHHHHHH  
HHHHHHHH

ALL THE SIZES OF THIS SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

REGISTERED, No. 47,496.  
MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1895.



25 a, 5 A, with 3 A Initials, . \$6.75  
25 a, 5 A, without Initials, . 5.00  
25 a, Lower-case only, . . 3.10  
A, Initials, separately, . . 1.30

### THREE-LINE NONPAREIL MASTER SCRIPT.

50 a, 10 A, with 3 A Initials, \$11.30  
50 a, 10 A, without Initials, . 10.00  
50 a, Lower-case only, . . 6.15  
3 A, Initials, separately, . . 1.30

*Improved Commercial Printing*  
*Fanciful Productions of Intelligent Typographers*  
*Pleasing Appearance*  
*Comprehensive Usefulness Realized*



GOODS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY ON THE RECEIPT OF ORDER.

Longacoming, July 4, 1886

Mr. Joseph Reliable



Bought of *Laborhard & Bros, Limited*

Terms, Cash on Demand

No. 97 Elbow Lane



20 a, 5 A, with 3 A Initials, . \$8.40  
20 a, 5 A, without Initials, . 6.10

### TWO-LINE PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

20 a, Lower-case only, . . \$3.60  
3 A, Initials, separately, . . 2.30

*Artistic Masterpieces*  
*Durable Appliances Beautiful Printing*  
*Quaintly Harmonizing Letters*

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES, AND QUADS.

*The Initial Capitals are cast on the same body as the Lower-case, and do not require justification. Those of the three larger sizes, wherever practicable, are mortised to allow the insertion of the Lower-case letters a, e, o and u, which have been specially fitted for that purpose.*

THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., AGENTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTED JUNE 15, 1886. REGISTERED, No. 47,496.  
MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.

December 25, 1886.

# Christmas Holidays

## Greeting

PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

### Contrast of Early and Latter-day Methods

50 a, 10 A, . . . . . \$5.20  
50 a, Lower-case only, . . . . . 3.20

Years ago, when a man decided to start in business, he would inform his friends and acquaintances of his intention, procure his stock, open his shop, and wait for customers. As they made their appearance he would attend to their wants with all the deliberation and painstaking solicitude which were unavoidable in those days of plodding business habits. But even with close industry, honesty and obliging manners, it would often require the best efforts of a large part of a lifetime to acquire a comfortable livelihood.

At the present day, with the help of Steam-engine, Telegraph, Printing-press, and other modern labour and time saving appliances, large and profitable business enterprises can be inaugurated and perpetuated with a facility that would have appeared incredible to our ancestors; and the judicious use of Type and Ink is probably the most valuable and economical auxiliary to success available in this age of industrial progress and improvement.

*The Capital Letters of Pica Pencraft will work in combination with Pica Master Script.*

THREE-LINE PICA MASTER SCRIPT.

12 a, 4 A, with 3 A Initials, \$11.00  
12 a, 4 A, without Initials, . . . 8.10

12 a, Lower-case only, . . . \$4.30  
3 A, Initials, separately, . . . 3.80

Packing Department

Whetstone Quarrying

Swordpoint Boulevard



10A, 18a.

12 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

18a Lower Case (extra), \$4.30  
\$2.15

THE SUN IS SETTING IN THE WESTERN HILLS  
There she Stands and Waves her Hand at me in Parting. See?  
12345 A Sailor's Wife is She 67890

8A, 14a.

18 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

14a Lower Case (extra), \$5.65  
\$2.75

SLOWLY AND SADLY HE CLIMBED  
The Distant Hill and was Soon Lost to Sight  
12345 Among the Shades 67890

6A, 10a.

24 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

10a Lower Case (extra), \$6.95  
\$3.45

WHITE WINGS NEVER  
Friends are Invited to Attend the  
2345 Last Sad Rites 7890

4A, 6a.

36 POINT ASTRAL, No. 2.

6a Lower Case (extra), \$9.15  
\$3.65

CURSE OF ROME  
24 Beautiful Climax 68

12 point Pica, 18 point 3-Line Nonpareil, 24 point Double Pica, 36 point 3-Line Pica.

Cleveland Type Foundry, Cleveland, Ohio.





### Illyrian Series.

10A, 20a. 10 POINT ILLYRIAN \$1.85  
20a Lower Case, (extra) 0.95

They were Lovers and Pain would Wed and  
on his Breast she had Nestled her Head, he Glanced  
Down and Painted her Cheeks they had  
Colored his only Clean Shirt Bosom Light Red

8A, 16a. 12 POINT ILLYRIAN. \$2.00  
16a Lower Case, (extra) 1.00

The Evening Star its Vesper Lamp  
Above the West had Lit,  
The Dusky Curtains of the Night  
Were following over it.

6A, 14a.

18 POINT ILLYRIAN.

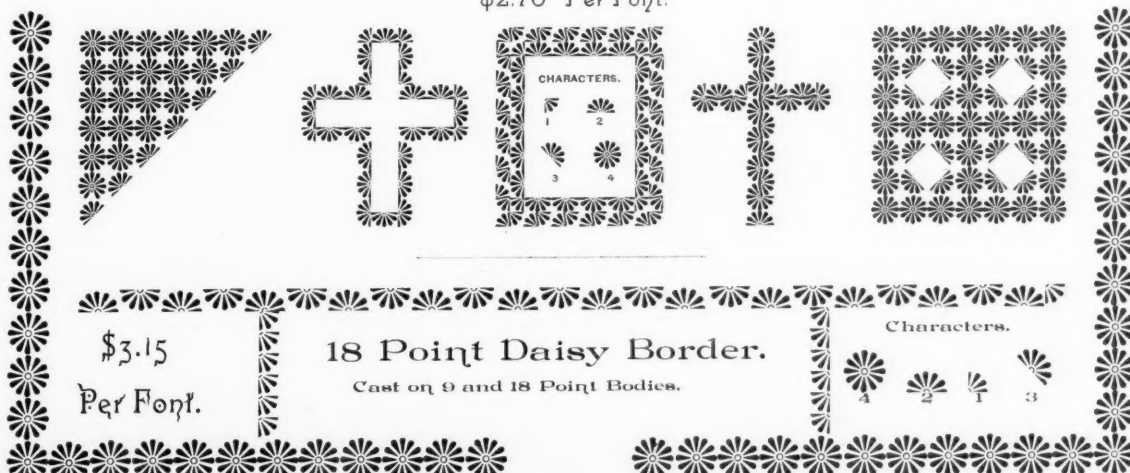
\$2.80  
14a Lower Case, (extra) 1.30

The Ball and Bat are Put Away, Ceased is the Long Strife,  
And now the Festive Umpire May Obtain Insurance on his Life Courier  
Peculiarities of Noted People in Years Gone By

### 12 Point Daisy Border.

CAST ON 6 AND 12 POINT BODIES.

\$2.70 Per Font.



Cleveland Type Foundry,

147 St. Clair Street.



50 a 12 A Long Primer York. \$4 25	YORK SERIES.—PATENT PENDING. 24 a 8 A Three Line Nonp. York. \$3 75	36 a 10 A Pica York. \$4 50
CITY OF YORK Situate in Yorkshire, England, is Celebrated for Its Ancient Cathedral.	CHICAGO Capital City of the North West.	YORK SERIES Has Won the Admiration of All Practical Printers.

8 a 4 A—PRICE PER FONT, \$17 50

NEW FACE.—FIVE LINE PICA HEADING SCRIPT NO. 4.—PATENTED.

LOWER CASE ONLY, \$8 50

## Beautiful Specimens

70 a 12 A

PICA SCRIBBLE

\$6 00

Circulars that are issued from the Printing Press, no matter how important their contents may be, are cast aside into the waste paper basket, because they present the appearance of ordinary printed matter. We think it a pardonable ruse, therefore, to imitate handwriting so that the same attention shall be secured for Type Printing as now so generally accorded to Lithographic facsimiles.

Leges with Faints—the the and ties

ALL PATENT RIGHTS SECURED.

PATENT PENDING.

FOUR LINE PICA INSET.

Font \$4 50

THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN STATES

THIS LINE SHOWS THE INSET IN COMBINATION WITH OUR NEW PICA ABBEY.

LETTER SCHEMES ISSUED WITH EACH INSET FONT.

### SMALL PICA OLD STYLE, No. 5.—NEW, COPYRIGHT PENDING.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.'s Roman and Italic Body Type, Book and News Faces, including all Modern and Modern Old Styles are cast from matrices made from the drive of the steel punch. Wherever matrices of these faces have been ELECTROTYPED from the type so produced, it is without the consent of FARMER, LITTLE & Co., and is a very reprehensible and dishonorable act, and should be condemned by all printers and publishers. It is like appropriating the brains and capital of an author or publisher,

who may have written or published a book that becomes very popular. To produce, it has cost not only his time and labor, but a great expense for composition and plates. An unscrupulous person, reproduces the work by photo-engraving, or other process, without the consent of either author or publisher, for a fraction of the original cost.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.'s Nonpareil and Pica Bodies are the exact standard, and accordingly their multiples agree with the so called point system. Always have been so, never changed.

FARMER, LITTLE &amp; CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEW YORK, 63 &amp; 65 BEEKMAN ST.

CHICAGO, 154 MONROE ST., C. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

*Baltimore Type Foundry.*

Charles J. Cary &amp; Co.,

No. 116 Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

PATENTED.

10-POINT RHOMBIC.

15 A 40 a \$2 15

HANDSOME RIVERSIDE COTTAGE

Meagre Talkers 123 Ungraceful Heads

12-POINT RHOMBIC.

15 A 15 a 25 a \$3 10

EXCELLENT TICKETHOLDER

Remember his 234 Money Return

18-POINT RHOMBIC.

12 A 12 a 18 a \$4 30

VALUABLE HINTS TO YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Recommend Honesty on 235 The Grounds of its Being

24-POINT RHOMBIC.

10 A 10 a 15 a \$6 00

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Respect Yourself 257 Fair Wages Paid

36-POINT RHOMBIC.

4 A 5 a 8 a \$6 00

ANARCHIST IMPORTANCE

The Process 124 Descriptions

18-POINT EASTER.

PATENTED.

8 A 20 a \$3 00  
Extra Lower case, \$1 50

Opening Day.

Autumn.

September, 29, 1886.

The Only Practical Stereotype Outfits.

Special Attention Given.

Winter.

Descriptive Circular.

24-POINT EASTER.

6 A 14 a \$3 75  
Extra Lower case, \$1 75

Sole Agents.

Smith, Jones &amp; Brothers.

Manufacturers, Jobbers and Dealers.

NOTE.—In view of the action of the Type Founders' Convention, held October 26th, recognizing the point system, we wish to call attention to the fact, that we were the first Foundry with an established plant to announce to the printers of the United States, that the point system would be THE SYSTEM of the future, and we went to a very heavy expense in making new moulds and altering matrices to adopt it in our Foundry.



MALTIC



SERIES.

PATENTED.

6 A

THREE LINE PICA MALTIC CONDENSED.

\$4 50.

W E A T C L A I M S A L E

5 A

THREE LINE PICA MALTIC.

\$5 00.

H E A P R I C E D R O P

5 A

SIX LINE PICA MALTIC EXTRA CONDENSED.

\$8 00.

R E A L I T Y S I N G

6 A

TWO LINE PICA MALTIC.

\$3 75.

W E E N T S A I R E

6 A

FOUR LINE PICA MALTIC CONDENSED.

\$5 50.

C L E A N T C O S T U M E S

5 A

FIVE LINE NONPAREIL MALTIC.

\$4 00.

W E E R O L S A L E

# Specimens of Photo-Zinc-Engraving

PRODUCED BY

A. ZEESE &amp; CO., 119 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.



FROM PEN DRAWING. FOR NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.



SPECIMEN OF OUTLINE WORK.



REPRODUCED FROM ETCHING.



REPRODUCED FROM WOOD CUT.



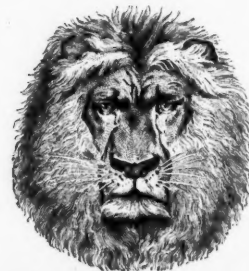
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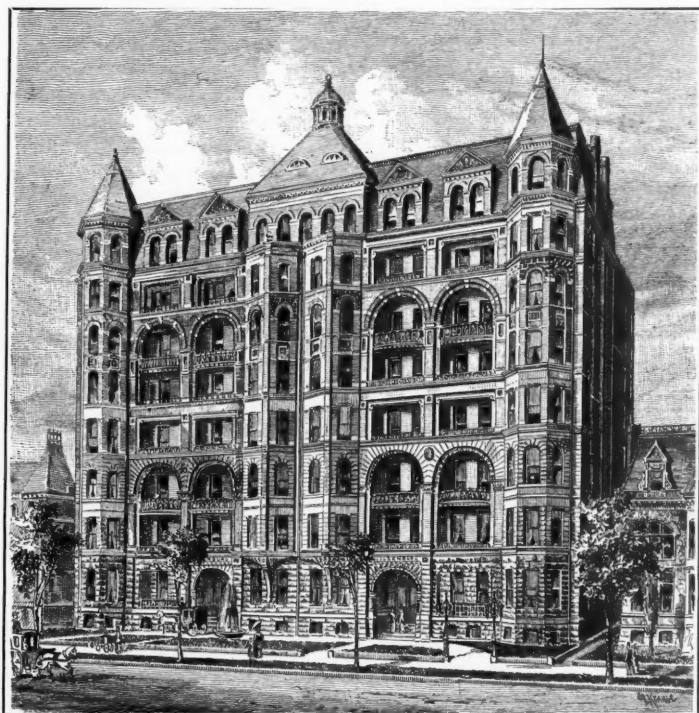
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REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.



REPRODUCED FROM STEEL PLATE PRINT.



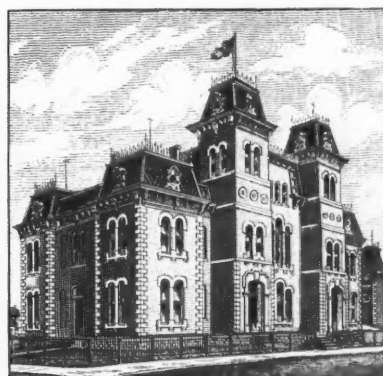
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REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING



REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.



REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.



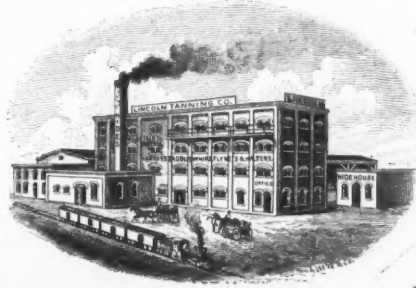
REPRODUCED FROM WOOD CUT.



REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.



FROM WOOD CUT.



REPRODUCED FROM PEN DRAWING.

*Princess Script.*

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Three Line Nonp. Princess Script (18 Points) Four Line Nonp. Princess Script (24 Points)

40 a 6 A \$ 5 50  
80 a 12 A 10 0030 a 5 A \$ 6 50  
60 a 10 A 12 00

THIS SERIES IS CUT EXTRA STRONG, AND IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR DURABILITY AND BEAUTY.

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART BROS. &amp; SPINDLER, CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 10,

My Dear Lottie:


Having a few moments before leaving for the Opera, I have hastily send you a line to enquire if you like my new style of Penmanship. It is a recent Acquisition, and I am so proud of my Progress, and I want Judgment upon its merits. I want the rage: "so English, you know, isn't so difficult to acquire as supposed. Do you not think it is? And would it not be a good idea to have your "Cap" so introduced? Hasty, Your Friend

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Thatchers  
desire your presence  
at the marriage of their daughter  
Clara B. Thatcher

Miss Lottie Williamson,  
Evansville,  
Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Garland,  
At Home,  
After March tenth,  
1786 Dearborn Ave.

Clara B. Thatcher





# DOTTED SERIES.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

20 A

TWO LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [12 Points]

\$1 40

THE POET SAID MISCHIEF IS WROUGHT BY WANT OF THOUGHT AS MUCH  
345 AS WANT OF HEART AND THE POET KNEW 728

15 A

THREE LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [18 Points]

\$2 10

PLETHORIC UNITED STATES TREASURY ATTRACTS  
257 AMBITIOUS CORMORANTS 435

10 A

FOUR LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [24 Points]

\$2 50

DOUBTING THOMAS IN MISERY STANDS  
867 ANXIOUSLY WAITING 543

8 A

FIVE LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [30 Points]

\$2 90

BERLIN WINTER OPERA SEASON  
75 SWEET MEMORIES 46

6 A

SIX LINE NONPAREIL DOTTED [36 Points]

\$3 80

MANSION AND DUNGEON  
85 STAND ANEAR 23

# THE IMPROVED CHICAGO TAYLOR CYLINDER PRESS

Unsurpassed for Quality of Work, Ease of Running, and Speed Attained

BY ANY PRESS OFFERED FOR SAME PRICE.

CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 32x46, - \$1000.00

CHICAGO TAYLOR BOOK AND NEWS PRESS, Two Rollers, Hand Power, 33x50, - \$1200.00

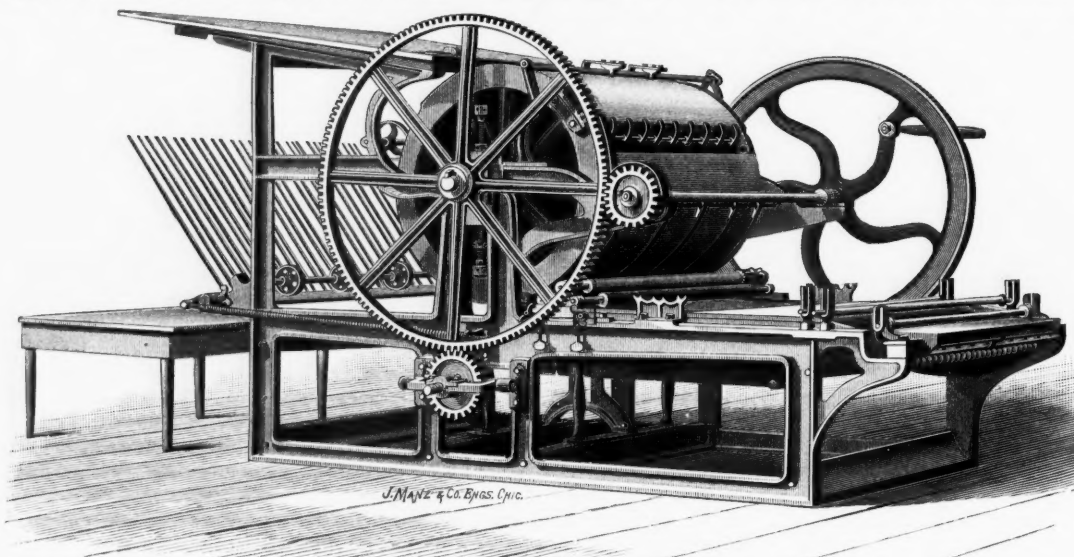
DELIVERED F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Steam and Overhead Fixtures, \$50.00 Extra. Delivery Without Tapes, \$100.00 Extra.

This Press has always been a favorite with Printers on account of the simplicity of its construction, and has successfully stood the test of twenty years of actual use. It is now brought prominently before the favorable notice of the Craft, by the addition of the latest devices to secure

**SPEED, STRENGTH AND ACCURACY.**

ALL SIZES OF THE  
IMPROVED \* CHICAGO \* TAYLOR \* CYLINDER \* PRESS



ARE BUILT WITH  
DOUBLE AIR SPRINGS, STEEL TRACKS, DOUBLE CENTER STAY,  
TYMPAN CLAMPS, — \* — WELL FOUNTAIN,  
REGISTERING RACK AND SEGMENT,

And the Cylinder made with Flanges, thus securing Greatest Possible Strength in connection with Ease of Running and Reliable Work.

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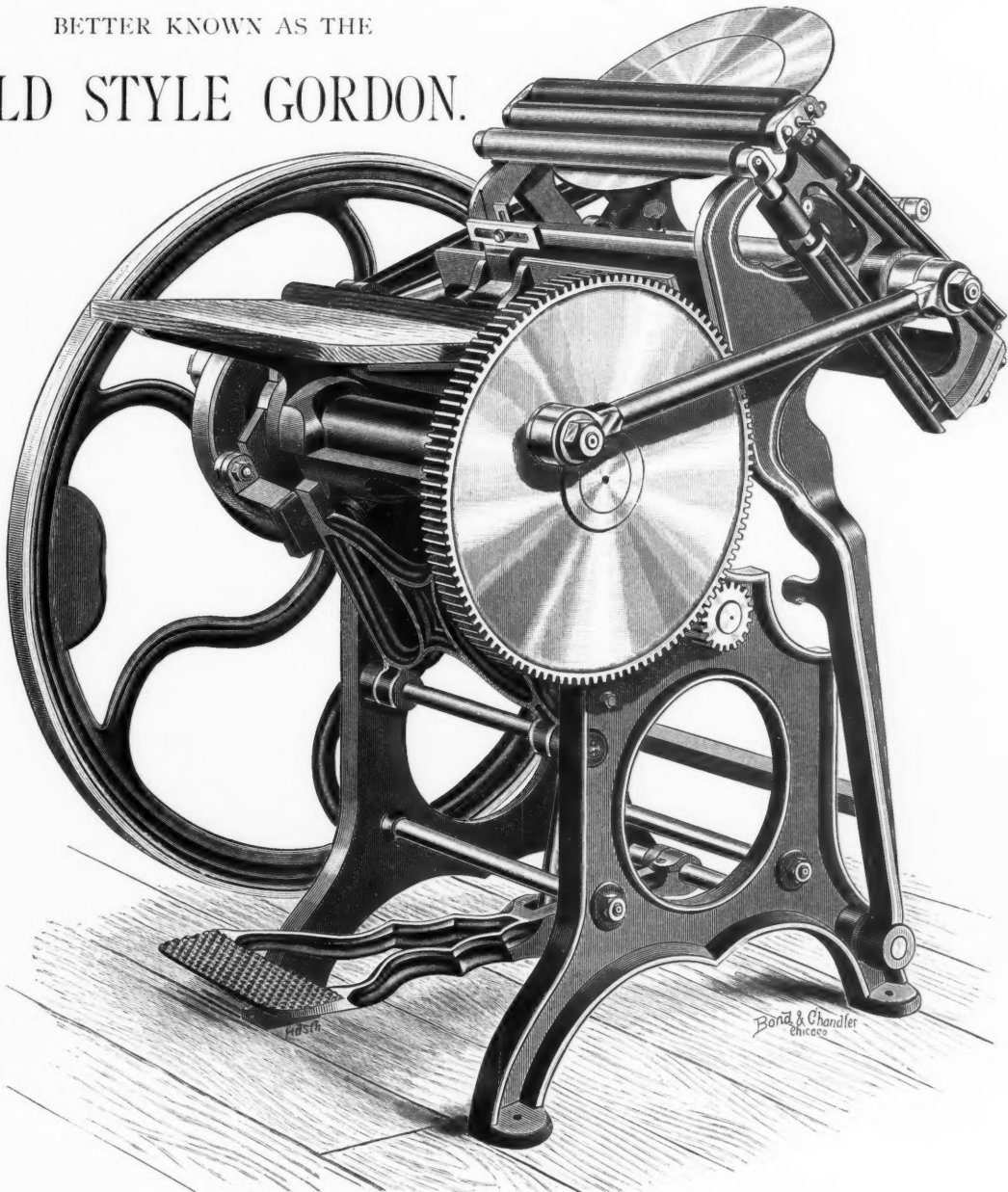
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Of late years the circulation of country newspapers has so largely increased, thereby causing increased labor in the working off of the editions. This has become so burdensome in many cases as to create considerable inquiry among publishers for some press that would do the work with less labor than the "Washington," and not so expensive as a "power press." The inventor of the ADAMS HAND CYLINDER PRESS has fortunately hit upon the right thing at the right time. All "pulling" of the lever is dispensed with. It is simply a question of rolling the bed under the cylinder and back again, and the sheet is printed. From one-third to one-half more sheets can be printed in the same time than can be done on the Washington, and with little expenditure of strength.

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"It is Perfection."

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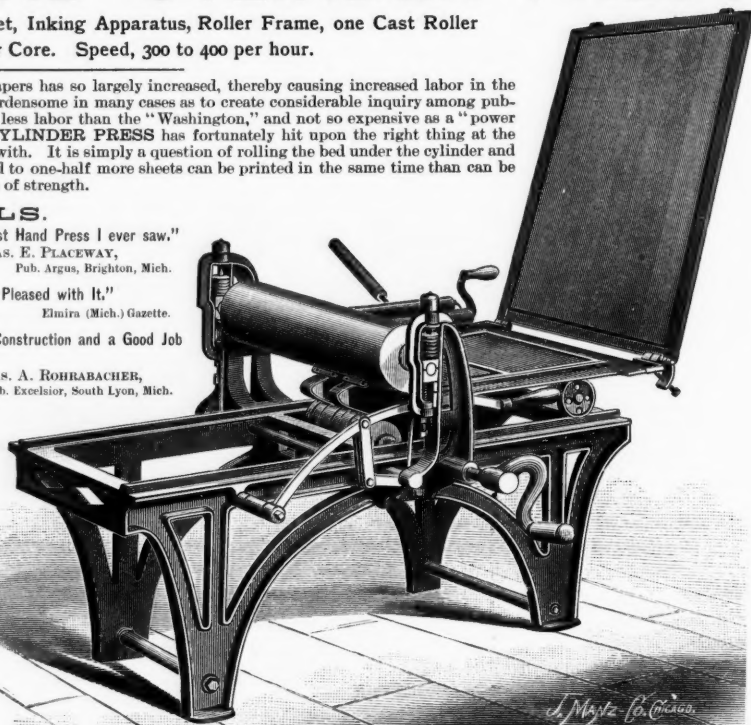
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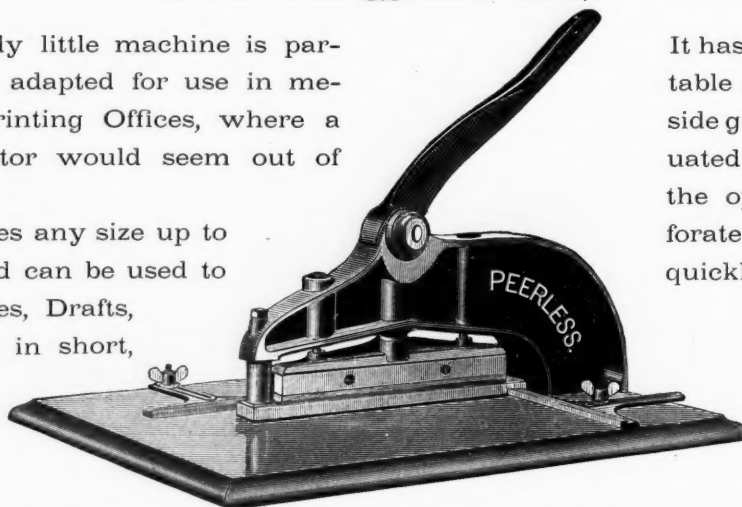
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The holes are round, and are the same size as this line of periods.....

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WRITE TO THEM. THEY CARRY

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CUT CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BEVEL  
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“THE YOUTHFUL HUNTER.”

Specimen of Ives' Process by the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

## FROM SYRACUSE.

To the Editor :

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 1, 1886.

We wish to correct Mr. K. E. H. in his statement made in the last report to THE INLAND PRINTER from Syracuse, that "Laz. Schwartz has purchased the job office lately conducted by H. Rivkin." He did not purchase it, but entered in copartnership under the firm name of Rivkin & Schwartz. Yours truly, RIVKIN & SCHWARTZ.

## FROM OSHKOSH.

To the Editor :

OSHKOSH, December 1, 1886.

"Dave" Evans, a former printer of this place, but now a stockholder in a printing firm at Hastings, Nebraska, is in the city visiting, after an absence of six years.

George Westfield, a printer from somewhere in the East, died here the latter part of last month, and was buried with imposing ceremonies by Oshkosh Union, No. 211. As he was unconscious for some time prior to his death, nothing was learned in regard to his friends or relations.

There is talk of starting a Knights of Labor paper here in the spring; projectors not known. This will make seven papers that the town will then have.

The Typographical Union is in a flourishing condition, and elected the following officers at their last meeting: President, W. H. Loughridge; vice-president, C. P. Salisbury; treasurer, W. A. Hilton; corresponding secretary, Harry Molton; financial secretary, E. C. Briggs. W. H. L.

## FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor :

INDIANAPOLIS, December 5, 1886.

There is nothing new here in the printing trade except that H. N. Diamond has just put in a new Westinghouse automatic engine, and an upright boiler. Business is fair, with very good prospects for a busy winter. Pressmen's Union No. 17 has elected the following officers to serve for one year: President, John Bodenmiller; vice-president, Osman A. McCarty; recording secretary, Dave Self; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph Maudlin; treasurer, James Cahill; guardian, William Bradley; librarian, Joseph Brem; executive committee, Eberle Cullum, Gus Schaub, Ed. Fulmer; directors, William Champion, C. P. Froschaur, O. A. McCarty; delegates to Central Labor Union, Bodenmiller, Froschaur and Fulmer.

Since moving into new quarters this union seems to have taken a new lease of life, the last meeting being one of the best since its organization. The members are waking up to the fact that if they ever expect to accomplish anything they will have to put their shoulders to the wheel, and all pull together. To help along the good work they have changed their meeting nights from once a month to twice a month, so that in meeting together oftener they will keep better posted as to their needs and requirements, and keep their business well in hand. No. 17 acknowledges the receipt of an engraved card from the Standard Printing Ink works, that is truly a handsome and unique design. It is made with raised letters, with a picture of one of the firm set back in the frame. It will occupy a prominent place in the present headquarters. J. M.

## AN INEXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

To the Editor :

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, November 22, 1886.

In your current issue is an article on "Mistakes in Cyclopedias," to which I can add one fully as great as any you give, and much less inexcusable than some of them.

In the "International Cyclopaedia," being Dodd, Mead & Co's American edition of Chambers', appears the statement, under the title "Congress," that "they (United States senators) are paid \$10,000 a

year, with a small allowance for stationery and mileage." It would seem that an error so palpable would have been discovered by the compositor; if not by him, certainly by one of the many proofreaders through whose hands the work must pass. Still it was not, but remained there in all its deformity, to disgust me with my cyclopaedia. I reported the error at once, and what think you their excuse was? Why, that errors had been discovered in similar works of the kind!

The publishers proposed to remedy the matter by exchanging a corrected volume for the one containing the error, and that far acted fairly, but I consider it a fraud upon a confiding public for a publisher to allow such work to go out; and had some men I know been in charge, every man through whom the error passed would have been given the ignominious bounce.

Another source of a great deal of annoyance to me is the miserable, antiquated, ark-smelling character of the illustrations used, especially those supposed to represent types of machinery. Some of them are absolutely ridiculous, and would disgrace a work of much less pretensions than an encyclopaedia. Respectfully, G. E. H.

## WAGES HERE AND ABROAD.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, November, 26, 1886.

In the Chicago Tribune of Sunday, the 21st instant, under the above heading, appeared a statement by the editor that "the price of newspaper composition in London does not exceed one shilling per thousand ems." Now, this statement was so far from being true and was so likely to mislead those who saw it, that I felt bound to write to the editor of that paper, pointing out the mistake. My letter was published on the 24th instant without comment. Then, lower down, under the same head, in answer to another correspondent, the same absurd statement was repeated in the following form: "In Glasgow the price is from sixteen to twenty cents per thousand ems for morning newspaper composition." Now both these statements display an entire ignorance of the whole subject on the part of the writer. In the first place, English and Scotch printers do not charge by the ems, but by the ens (as I thought every one in the business in this country knew). Then the price paid for newspaper composition in London is tenpence (twenty cents) per thousand ens, not ems, which is about the same as forty cents per thousand ems here. The editor's object in making the statement was to support a misstatement in a previous article in which he tried to show that printers in this country were paid from twice to three times as much as they were in England. In order to do this he had taken the average of wages paid in England and compared them with those paid in Chicago, where prices are higher than in most other cities in this country. He also omitted to mention that the working week in England consists of fifty-four hours as against fifty-nine here, and that clothing, rent, fuel and provisions were at least twenty per cent lower than here. But his statement about "one shilling per thousand ems" entitles him to a chromo for editorial imbecility. Americans have quite enough to be proud of in the fact that men are paid better here than there, that they live better, have better accommodations, have more money to do as they like with, and have a better chance to rise, without resorting to any such one-sided and incorrect statements as the above. H. G. BISHOP.

## FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor :

TORONTO, Ont., December 7, 1886.

The trade in the "Queen City" has been good in all departments this last month, partly brought about by the elections that take place at the end of this month and the beginning of the year, and the general work that flows into the city at this time of the year. I had a talk with the manager of our first job office in the city, and he said, "as compared with the same time last year that his firm had double the work on hand, and that, with the election printing, he believed that it would continue for some months." Still there are a good many out of work hands going about.

A convention of trades unions and Knights of Labor was held on the evening of November 22, in the Richmond Hall, for the purpose of choosing candidates for the Dominion and local legislatures, Mr. Lumsden (Mail) in the chair. After a long discussion, Mr. Roney

and Marsh were elected for the local house, Mr. Sheppard (*News*) for West Toronto, and Mr. Jury for East Toronto in the Dominion parliament. Mr. E. F. Clark (*Sentinel*) is also nominated by the Liberal Conservative Association for the local legislature.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday, in Ottawa, an order in council was passed creating the Royal Labor Commission and appointing the members. Among the appointments I am pleased to notice the name of Mr. John Armstrong, ex-president International Typographical Union, Toronto, a well-known advocate of the cause of the working classes generally, and I am sure he will enjoy the full confidence of the working men of Ontario.

The horrible death of a well-known printer, by burning, took place on Saturday week. Poor James Williams, "the Lightning Stranger," was burned to death at his boarding house on Melinda street. The circumstances of the shocking affair need not be detailed, but little doubt remains that at the time of the lamentable occurrence he was in a state of intoxication. He was buried in St. Catharine's cemetery.

Yours, etc.,

J. G.

#### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1886.

Business still continues good, so good in fact, that numerous representatives of the craft from Washington and Baltimore have been able to get employment without much difficulty. Dorman, formerly located on Filbert street, has removed to Seventh and Arch streets, in Henry C. Sea's handsome new building. Potter's (publishers) will remove early next month to commodious quarters at Tenth and Filbert streets.

The recent death of Francis Woodruff, inkmaker, was a painful surprise to us all. Mr. Woodruff was highly thought of for his many sterling qualities. I remember fifteen or sixteen years ago, when I began my career as a member of the craft, in the capacity of errand boy, that there was no place to which I cared to be sent so well as to carry an order for ink to the deceased; the pleasant countenance and cheering words of the departed will always be remembered.

Although it may savor somewhat of "chestnuts," I can't help referring to our last state election. It is enough to say that the labor people here, as a rule, stuck to either the republican or democratic parties; they did not support, irrespective of party, those who were supposed to represent labor. The only way to bring out the labor vote is for the labor people to take the initiative. Right here let me say that I do not believe that Henry George's ideas upon land and production will satisfy the laboring people of this section, where so many of our mechanics own land and houses. Indeed, a great many believe that land is the basis of wealth. I knew a printer who paid monthly installments in a land improvement association, in our suburbs, until he had paid in about \$150, receiving a small lot of ground in return. This was about two years ago. Today his land is worth \$700. This is only one instance out of many that I might cite. It would be useless to talk to these people about taxing land so that it would be unprofitable for anybody to hold it. In fact, I advise every working man who can do so, to purchase land in localities that are likely to improve.

C. W. M.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor :

ST. LOUIS, December 1, 1886.

The present time finds the printing interests in St. Louis in a very precarious state. One by one the printing houses seem to be dropping away. First on the list is the Lawton Printing Company. They made an assignment to Mr. Charles Gleason, but the property was sold under deed of trust, and was expected to bring \$20,000; but to the sad realization of both assignee and trustee, but little over \$6,000 were derived from it.

Closely following, came the Spring Printing Company, who assigned to Robt. Flaven; but this gentleman saw fit to resign, and at present writing no successor has been appointed, although Mr. Chas. A. Davis, an attorney, has been mentioned. The Spring Company will probably fare no better than did the Lawton house, as the market seems to be greatly overstocked with old material, and only the best material will find bidders, the balance going for an old song. A 350-pound font of

brevier old style, in really good condition, was sold from Lawton's at about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 cents per pound.

Hardly has this last failure been recorded, when Smith & Owens, Christ Niehouse and another house (an outgrowth from Lawton's) come to the front, and file mortgages for sums of \$3,000, \$2,000, \$100, etc. In the meantime, Wm. Biebinger & Co. burn out, at a loss approximated at about \$3,500 to \$4,000.

If this condition is not enough to make other printers shudder, what is? Yet, what can it all be attributed to? The only plausible answer is: *persistent low prices*. Lawton and Spring, yes, all the above-named that have come into hot water, must acknowledge that *such only* was the direct cause of their trouble. We personally know that Lawton has had customers who could and would be willing to pay a higher price for work done, but instead of looking to his customers, he dabbled around and bid on all the large city work, from which he seldom if ever came out ahead.

The writer had an opportunity to estimate on a piece of work that a certain firm had submitted figures on, and lost the work by \$37 to \$24.50. Such a difference is not at all warranted in the printing business, and if our worthy competitors always figured as they did in this case, it is no wonder that they found it necessary to give a mortgage on their plant.

Business here is in a good condition, barring the tremor of the recent failures. There appears to be enough work to keep all fairly busy, and if all would only reason with themselves that low prices *cannot bring success*, everything would be well; but there are still a good number who *will* work for glory, and time only can prove to them that they must obtain more money or quit, and then it will be too late, and they will be forced to the wall. Let us await the prediction. **SPLASH.**

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1886.

Washington has donned its winter garb, and with the winter comes the congress, and with the congress the "temporarily disengaged" typo hails the advent of the *Congressional Record*. In one respect this exhilarating daily journal differs from all other publications: Its conductors would not insert advertisements even at fancy rates, and the attaches are sure of their pay, even if not a single paid-up subscriber should be enrolled on the books. Yes, the *Record* is a solid paper. Altogether too solid, the compositors think. No fat ads, no spring poetry—in fact the only thing enlivening about it is an occasional table with which some congressional authority on "feenance" or on the tariff, fortifies his argument. There is nothing like figures, provided they are arranged in tabular, double-price form. They then, not only do not lie, but they count double for us at least.

The *Record* this winter is in charge of Mr. George A. R. McNeir, a former president of our union, an ex-delegate, and in every sense a representative man in our profession. Mr. McNeir was formerly, and for many years, employed in the government printing office, but under the pernicious system which compels men working at their trade in the national printing office to be backed by political influence, Mr. McNeir was dismissed by Mr. Rounds. How far the present public printer will defer to political influence, in appointing and in retaining employes, remains to be seen, but so far he has been very liberal in that respect. Let us hope he will remain so, and keep politics at least out of our government workshop.

A new foreman of the jobroom, Mr. J. E. Bright, and also of the pressroom, Mr. A. E. Sardo, have been appointed. Both were promoted from assistant foremanships, and had little political influence, if I am correctly informed. They had given satisfaction in their former positions, and were promoted because of that fact.

An effort will be made to secure an increase of wages this winter, both down town and at the government printing office. The latter can be done by congress with very little trouble, and a committee was appointed at the last meeting of the union, for the purpose of convincing the assembled wisdom of the nation that such increase would be a just thing to order.

The newspapers here seem to fare exceedingly well as to advertisements this season, and the *Craftsman*, I am pleased to see, is no



exception. To meet the pressure, this paper has been temporarily enlarged. While the enterprising publishers of this paper are not becoming bloated bondholders on the strength of their forty-cents-a-year subscribers, they are building up a very fine job office in connection with their journal, and if industry and fair dealing count for anything, they are sure eventually to "get there." I will thank the craft to make a special note of the fact that the employes of the *Craftsman* office work eight hours a day, and get a full day's pay for doing it. When men practice what they preach, it should be remembered. There are always plenty who love to indulge in unkind and often deadly criticism, but few who will speak a good word, no matter how deserved.

I am generally too prolix, and will gladden your heart this time by cutting my remarks short.

AUGUST DONATH.

#### AN AMATEUR SPECIMEN FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, November 17, 1886.

Your valuable magazine reaches us on time every month, and is paid for and perused by a large majority of the craft in this city.

It seems to be the universal opinion among the job printers that you are on the right track with your prize scheme. Besides stimulating young "artists" to greater achievements, the reproduction each month of the successful jobs is a pleasing feature to all members of the fraternity.

I notice that you have from time to time reproduced the work of some of the too numerous amateurs. Some of the specimens published were certainly gems (?) in their way, but the other day I came across the business card of a man (a copy of which I hereby send you) whose

86 W Main, Pocket Knives Relined, Shows sharpened while you wait

**L. D. GRAHAM,**  
**JOB PRINTING DONE TO ORDER**  
**VISITING-CALLING CARDS TICKETS FOR**  
**Balls Entertainments, Partys, Picnics, Dances and Co**  
**Office Hours from 7 A M. to 10 P M,**  
**LOCK SMITHING SAW FILING**  
**GENERAL JOBBING ATTENDED**  
**TO CALL OR ADDRESS 86 W MAIRST**

versatility should enable him to make his mark in the world. We have, fortunately, very few amateur shops in this city, however, the one producing the specimen inclosed being the most prominent. The business was formerly carried on under the name of "The Floral Printing Company." A very suitable name, eh? If you can present it to your readers, I should be pleased to have you do so, as by so doing you would materially aid us in "rooting" them out of the locality.

Every office deserving of the name has signed the International Typographical Union scale, which went into effect the first of November. This is the first time in a great many years that the scale of this organization has been signed by the employers. Heretofore we have worked under a joint K. of L. and I. T. U. schedule of wages. In the future, great things are expected of No. 15. It now numbers nearly two hundred members. The other printers of this city are K. of L., while many belong to both. Yours fraternally, J. P. S.

#### MATTERS IN CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, November 29, 1886.

Pressmen's Union No. 11, of this city, has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing term: President, H. K. Warren; vice-president, Geo. Bradley; recording secretary, Fred Zinsle; financial secretary, Geo. Monter; treasurer, H. F. Hopkins; executive committee, Patrick Tracy, Lew. Petts, Jas. Nealans, Chas. Schwarm; guardian, Thos. Leddy; sergeant-at-arms, H. D. Hill. The organization is in a very flourishing condition. For the first time since its formation all of the members have employment. While there is no

demand for printers here, business appears to be fair, with good prospects for the coming year.

There is some talk of starting a new labor weekly here, to be called the *United Labor Age*. Mr. Harry Hilliard will be the editor, and states in advance that he will conduct the paper so that it will represent the cause of labor, without regard to faction. Those who know Mr. Hilliard say that he is conservative in his ideas, and that he possesses the confidence of business men who have come in contact with him. He was born in Boston thirty-five years ago, and has had reporter experience on the St. Louis *Chronicle* and Cincinnati *Post*. Success to his efforts.

J. R. Mills & Co., printers and stationers, have made an assignment. Mills has contracted some new debts not covered by the last agreement, and it is to protect these creditors as far as possible, that the assignment has been made. He has been in business in this city since 1864.

The Times-Star Company has ordered two new web-perfecting presses to take the places of the Bullock presses they are now using.

The Commercial-Gazette Company are remodeling their pressroom, and expect a larger Hoe perfecting press in a few days.

The sudden death of Mr. Frank Woodruff was a surprise to his many friends in this city, and many expressions of regret were heard on all sides when the sad news was made known.

Pressmen's Union of this city has received an invitation to attend the dedication of Louisville Pressmen's Union meeting hall, on the fourth of December. While our members regret they cannot be present with them on this interesting occasion, they send their congratulations on their success and enterprise, in doing so much under the most unfavorable circumstances.

In looking over the printed list of the members of our insurance branch I see the names of very few pressmen. Will some of our members in Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia, etc., explain their objections to becoming members thereof? J. G.

#### A WORD WITH THE TYPE FOUNDERS.

To the Editor: BROCKPORT, N. Y., November 19, 1886.

AS THE INLAND PRINTER seems willing to do what is fair for both the type founder and the printer, I would like to ask a question or two in regard to the following and two or three similar circulars received:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 1, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—The ruinously low rates on type and printing material which have prevailed for some time past having reached a point where a reform was imperatively demanded, the type founders of the United States have had the matter under consideration for some months past, and at their adjourned meeting held in New York City, October 26, 1886, it was decided to unite on the following uniform new rate of discount to take effect November 1, 1886:

On current accounts, payable monthly or in thirty days from date of invoice, ten per cent discount.

On cash settlements made within ten days from date of invoice, an additional two per cent discount.

In our judgment the above scale of discounts is fair and equitable to both customer and manufacturer, giving to the one a reasonable reduction to encourage cash, or prompt settlements, and to the other a firm and permanent basis upon which to transact business. Every owner of a printing office is benefited by the increased value of his stock of type and material; and the chances of additional competition springing up are correspondingly reduced.

We apply the discounts as above named to all the productions of the various type foundries, and also include cases, cabinets, stands, chases, and printing material in general. Awaiting your further favors, we remain,

Yours truly, THE H. H. THORP MFG. CO.

I would like to ask what are "ruinously low rates?" I see by a report in the *Type Founder* of 1878 that the United States Type Founders' Association "held a meeting and decided on the following reduced list of prices," etc. I also find in Collins & McLeester's *Proof Sheet*, of November, 1876, nine pages of specimens of job type, and in both cases I find the prices just the same as they are today. Now, the type founders have met and agreed to keep the prices up to where they were ten years ago. Printers, do you get as much for your work as you did then? No; not within thirty or forty per cent, and in many cases even less than that. The price of skilled labor, of metals, in fact everything, are a great deal lower now than then, and yet, because some foundries allowed a fair per cent off, they must needs be hauled up and made to "do as others do." We cannot see why type should

not be cheaper today than it was ten years ago. As regards cases, cabinets, stands, etc., I have, since receiving above, received a circular and catalogue from one of the largest and best manufacturers of such articles in this state, in which they allow *forty* per cent off. In fact, since November 1, I have been offered even as high as thirty-five per cent off on metal type. Last summer when these "ruinously low prices" were in vogue, I wrote to a certain western foundry to send me one of their specimen books, as I wished to purchase their series of old style extended, and asked what per cent off they would allow. I was politely informed that I could have the book for fifty cents, and that their type was better than anyone else's, and they could not allow one cent off. Yet, within three weeks I bought this series from a jobber at thirty-five per cent off, and when I received the goods they were shipped direct from the house that had been so arbitrary. Will some one explain why metal type should not be reduced in price the same as wood type, paper stock and jobwork has been? A. B. C.

#### FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, November 15, 1886.

I cannot report much improvement in the state of trade here since my last letter to you, although some offices are busier than they have been for some time.

The International Exhibition of Science and Art, which has been open since the beginning of the month of May, closed on the 30th of October, having had a successful run of six months. A few days before closing, the jurors' awards were issued, which, it is needless to say, have caused an amount of ill-feeling among a number of the exhibitors; several of them thinking their exhibits did not receive that amount of attention from the jurors that they were entitled to. The printing and kindred trades were well represented at the exhibition, and have received a number of awards.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th of October, the citizens of Edinburgh, at a public meeting, unanimously resolved to adopt the public libraries' acts. Twice before an attempt has been made to get the acts adopted, but has always failed, mainly owing to the apathy of the working classes to look after their own interests, but the present attempt was made owing to the handsome offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, to give a sum of £50,000 sterling for the founding of a free public library—the only condition being that the citizens adopt the public libraries' acts. The library will be a great benefit to the working classes, and will be a finishing touch to the many educational agencies of this city of books.

I have before me at the present time the report of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Trades' Union Congress, which was held in Hull, England, on the week beginning September 6, and ending September 11. The printing trade was represented by Mr. H. Slater, J. P., of the Provincial Typographical Association; Mr. J. Rossington, of the Sheffield branch; and Mr. R. Martin, of the Hartlepool branch; the London Society of Compositors, by C. J. Drummond, secretary, and G. J. Marks; the Scottish Typographical Association, by Mr. John Battersby, secretary, and the Glasgow Typographical Society, by Mr. D. H. Drummond. Mr. F. Maddison (compositor), of the Hull Trades' and Labor Council, was unanimously elected president of the council, and delivered a very stirring address in which he touched upon the present condition of the working classes and the existing depression in trade, foreign competition and unnecessary overtime. He also urged on the congress the advisability of having more labor representatives in the British house of commons, and also advocated the payment of members of parliament. Mr. Henry Broadhurst was again elected secretary to the Parliamentary Committee, no other candidate being proposed. It will be remembered that Mr. Broadhurst had to retire from his appointment when he accepted a post in Mr. Gladstone's government, and Mr. G. Shipton, of the London Trades' Council, was elected secretary, *pro tem*.

The members speak in high terms of the hospitality with which they were treated by all classes in Hull. On Monday, Mr. C. H. Wilson, M. P., placed at their disposal one of his splendid steamers for a trip on the Humber. On Thursday the trade societies of Hull gave the usual banquet. The visit to the Trinity House, and the

reception by the mayor and corporation at the Town Hall brought the entertainments to a close on Friday evening. The number of delegates who attended the congress was 143, representing 633,000 members. It was agreed that the next congress be held in Swansea.

The contract for printing government books and pamphlets for her majesty's stationery office, commencing on the 1st of January, 1887, has again been secured by Messrs. Neill & Co., of this city, for a further period of ten years.

By an appalling accident, which occurred on the 25th of September, at Crarie Quarries, Lochfyne, Argyle-shire (the effects of after-damp consequent on the explosion of several tons of gunpowder at a monster blast in celebration of the Statute Labor Committee of the Glasgow corporation, who receive all the granite for the proverbially enduring streets of that city from these quarries), the printing trade of Glasgow lost one of its most respected members in the death of Mr. William Duncan, of the firm of Duncan & Sons. In early life Mr. Duncan worked as a journeyman compositor, and subsequently was for many years foreman in Messrs. Murray & Co's, Parliamentary road. Latterly he started business along with his sons. A short time ago Mr. Duncan was elected a member of the town council, and he was also a leading member of the Bridgeton Burns Club. At the same accident, a number of representatives of Scotch newspapers had narrow escapes: Mr. John Harvey, of the *Scotsman*, who served his apprenticeship as a compositor in Messrs. Baxter & Sons', of this city, being detained for fully a week in the Greenock Infirmary.

The appointment of Mr. George Mackay, president of the Edinburgh United Trades' Council, to be a justice of the peace for the city of Edinburgh, was notified last week. Mr. Mackay, who is a type founder, has represented the Type Founders' Society at the council board for some years, and was elected president at the beginning of this year. This is the first appointment of a workman to the magisterial bench in Scotland, and was made on the recommendation of the lord provost, Sir Thomas Clark, Bart.

And now, in concluding this rather lengthy note, I would just like to congratulate you on the appearance of the first number of Volume IV of THE INLAND PRINTER; and that it may have still further success is the wish of

Yours truly,

W. F.

#### FROM ORGANIZER GAMEWELL.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1886.

As your valuable correspondent from the "City of Brotherly Love" so liberally estimates our future years, I hope the pressmen will follow his good advice to "ventilate their observations," before their declining days, or possibly "get left." But as this is my first attempt in that line of duty, I trust the future action of the pressmen will prove the earnestness of the pressmen's delegation in indorsing a journal of such high character as the method of their intercourse.

In operating the improved printing machinery of today, with all the nice adjustments and conveniences combined with strength and a capacity to perform almost any class of work required, are we not sometimes inclined to think lightly of the present improvements, and accept them all as a matter of course, just because they are handy. Realizing that this is often the fact, the following account of one of the simple but valuable additions to a printing press may be interesting to pressmen. It is the origin of the *bearer*, and is related by a pressman personally acquainted with the subject:

The building now occupied by Grey & Clarkson, printers and publishers, was formerly the publication office of the *Congressional Globe*, John C. Reeves, proprietor. Michael Caton, then foreman of the pressroom, and, as is admitted, a genius in his department, had, among other presses an A. B. Taylor three-revolution. This, as were all cylinder presses, was built without bearers; the result was a severe slur on the head and foot, as the cylinder would strike and leave the form. After resorting to many unsuccessful methods to overcome the defect, Mr. Caton procured strips of wood, which, with the form, were locked up on the bed; strips of leather were placed on the wooden bearers, and held in that position by the clamps used to secure the form. With these improvised but effective bearers, Mr. Caton was much gratified, as was Mr. Richard Hoe, also, who was visiting Washington shortly after

the occurrence. Bearers somewhat similar to the present style were then introduced on the Hoe press. Mr. Caton's experiment was practically tested about 1840, and it would be fitting to his memory to mention that Mr. Reeves valued his services even when he was unfitted for the active duties and responsibilities of the pressroom, by making him paymaster for the establishment. Upon the death of Mr. Reeves, his two sons succeeded to the business, who then pensioned Mr. Caton for his long and faithful services. I would here state that the *Congressional Globe* mentioned above is now the *Congressional Record*, the name being changed since its purchase by Uncle Sam.

There are many instances worthy of record to prove that reform is being created in our pressmen's affairs; not only by the organization of new unions, but such indications of progress as should encourage us to personally exert ourselves for every good measure. In some cities the pressmen are furnishing rooms for the accommodation of their members, the details of which I trust will be explained soon from some location where the plan is established. Many other little necessities are being attended to, perhaps too quietly and slowly, but as success is rewarding our movements, the present condition and prospects are accepted.

The last report of the International Typographical Union has proved to be an interesting and valuable educator among the pressmen, and to meet the demands, Pressmen's Union No. 1 has found it necessary to order additional copies, not to be laid on the shelf, but to satisfy their desire for knowledge of that honored institution, under the fostering care of which we anticipate the better association of the printing trades in all its branches.

The *Craftsman* is furnished to each member by the union, and the readers of that paper attest the wisdom of the International Typographical Union in adopting it as an organ, and securing such rates for subscription as should place it in the possession of every printer; but opinions will vary on that as on any other subject, as I see by the comments from several sources where the object and conditions for furnishing a labor paper are not fairly understood.

CHARLES GAMEWELL.

#### FROM IDAHO.

To the Editor.

MURRAY, November 27, 1886.

To confine oneself, in writing of this section, to that "pertaining to newspapers and printing," would be difficult; but without digressing materially, a short description of it may be given, which will likely be of interest to many of your readers. Little is known in the East of the *Cœur d'Alene*, but the time is near when you will hear of it as one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Everyone who comes here believes this.

It embraces a large portion of northern Idaho, and is one of the loveliest spots that man has discovered in his wanderings through picturesque America. Mountains, green with heavy timber and foliage the year round, rising abruptly from the banks of numerous beautiful lakes and streams, make pictures such as are not seen on canvas or described with the pen. The climate is unsurpassed, the extremes of heat or cold, such as the eastern states are accustomed to, being unknown. The summers seldom allow a thermometer to indicate higher than 80°, while the winters have an easy task in keeping the mercury above zero.

The origin of the name *Cœur d'Alene* is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been given to a tribe of Indians by French Catholic missionaries many years ago, and afterward to a lake, river and a range of mountains.

The mining region is almost entirely in Shoshone county. It is of quite recent discovery, and most of the development has taken place within two years. Eagle was the name of the first camp, hundreds rushing there over poor mountain trails, hauling their blankets and "grub" in on toboggans, a distance of about thirty miles from the railroad. Here the first newspaper made its appearance. It possessed the bold name of *Cœur d'Alene Eagle*. The excitement there died out as quickly as it was kindled, for the reason that prospecting nor work of any kind could be done to advantage, and a large portion of the inhabitants went out of the country disheartened, discouraged and

disgusted. The paper consequently died out also—from lack of support, as many others have done elsewhere.

The next spring, as prospecting began, other and better placer ground was found further up the creek, and of course everybody followed, locating this town—Murray—named from one of its first prospectors. It grew rapidly, and the inevitable newspaper was not far behind in making its bow. It was as short-lived, however, as the *Eagle*, but from a different cause. Its proprietor was compelled to suspend publication in order to serve a seven years' term in the penitentiary. He deliberately shot Enfield, a printer in his employ, because the man insisted on pay for his work. I have not ascertained why Bernard, the boss, was not lynched. His paper was called *The Pioneer*.

The next venture was made by Adam Aulbach, who started the *Cœur d'Alene Sun*. It did well from the beginning. Murray is the county seat of Shoshone county, which gave the *Sun* an opportunity to put its finger in a very fat pie, and it was not slow to take advantage of it. A year later McKelvey, a printer who had been employed on the *Sun*, and O. H. Culver, a young man then engaged in the mercantile business, thought another paper would find smooth sailing, so the *Cœur d'Alene Record* was launched on the sea of journalism, a tri-weekly. McKelvey soon retired, leaving Mr. Culver in full proprietorship.

Soon after, in order to go them one better, the *Sun* began issuing a daily. This state of affairs has continued about nine months. Each has a job printing department in connection.

Murray is twenty-eight miles from the most convenient point on the Northern Pacific railroad. It has a population of about one thousand, and is a point of supply for smaller places in the surrounding hills.

Last fall the town of Wardner, about twenty two miles southwest, began growing and now has six hundred or eight hundred inhabitants, and this spring the McKelvey before-mentioned, thinking the town needed booming, started the *Wardner News*. It is still eking out an existence of some sort.

There have been no other papers printed in this region that I can learn of, except that one issue of a diminutive sheet was sent out on its mission of attempting to boom Eagle again. It was called *The Nugget*.

At Spokane Falls, the Denver of this section, the outlet on the west from here, on the Northern Pacific road, three dailies are published, besides one or two weeklies, and a monthly. The indications are that it will make a good town. A typographical union was formed recently, the scale going up from 40c. to 45c. per 1,000 ems immediately.

I have the satisfaction of believing that I set the first stickful of type ever manipulated on a daily paper in this territory. It was on the *Daily Wood River Times*, started in the spring of 1883 at Hailey. T. E. Picotte was the publisher; John Houston, foreman, and Sam Alley, Charlie Copp, George Hibbard, James Hunnel and J. M. Simpson, compositors. We, together with others from the *News-Miner*, published just across the street, and one or two from Bellevue, a town below, one Sunday afternoon, got together, effected an organization and sent for a charter. Whether it ever arrived there I do not know, but presume it was granted from the fact that one of the members, C. J. Copp, though he left for other parts at the time I did, and before the charter arrived, was appointed territorial deputy.

Fraternally,

J. M. S.

#### AMONG THE PAPER MILLS.

To the Editor:

LEWISTON, December 7, 1886.

While the printing business here in Maine is very good, the paper business is what might be termed "booming," and a most casual and hasty survey of the paper mills at Mechanic Falls, must impress the most careless observer with the fact that the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company is one of the great industries of the State of Maine. As they stand today with all their latest improvements, the five mills of this company, covering fifteen acres of ground, form a notable monument to the persistent efforts of the men, who, often in the face of great odds, have brought it to its present highly developed, and at last, prospering condition.

Large as was the previous capacity for turning out paper, the late rapid increase in their business has compelled this company to still



further augment it to enable them to keep up with their orders. This year's additions, of which an immense paper-making machine, with all the latest improvements, is the central feature, have cost nearly \$40,000. The new machine, which runs down the center of a long brick building built expressly for it, presents an imposing stretch of splendidly appointed machinery, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and costing \$20,000. A machine of such immense weight, nearly one hundred and twenty-five tons, requires a substantial foundation, and this machine has it at a cost of \$5,000. It rests on two feet of brick work, which is supported by ten feet of solid granite work, which in turn rests on the solid ledge. The capacity of the machine is from six to seven tons of paper—ninety inches wide—per day. It is said that this new machine is the heaviest of its kind in this country, if not in the world.

Notwithstanding this great added power of production, all the mills are kept running full blast all the week, night and day, Sunday alone excepted, while the production has more than doubled the past year. The paper chiefly manufactured is what is known to the trade as "super-calendered book paper," "lithographic paper," "No. 2 plate paper," and the better grades of "news paper."

The wood pulp used is of two kinds; the ground or mechanical pulp, and chemical fiber, the latter being prepared by the company at their pulp mill at Canton, which turns out about twelve tons of pulp per day, made from poplar and spruce.

The mills at Mechanic Falls employ a force of one hundred and seventy-five hands, and the pulp mill at Canton one hundred and twenty-five hands, three hundred all told, earning an average of over \$8,000 per month.

The officers of the company are: A. T. Dennison, president; A. C. Dennison, treasurer; and F. W. Dennison, superintendent. The company have offices at Boston, New York and Chicago.

A Rhode Island journalist is at work upon an illustrated article for the *Century* magazine, which will describe the Cumberland paper mills, at Cumberland, where a large part of the paper used by the Century Company is made.

As several men at the Cumberland paper mills, Thanksgiving day, were engaged in moving some heavy machinery, a staging gave way, and fell a distance of twelve feet, carrying the machinery and seven men with it. One man named Brown lost an ear. Another, George Lewis, got up, apparently all right, and walked a few feet, when he staggered and fell to the ground, dead.

One day last week one of the girls employed in the rag room at the Cumberland paper mills, found the skeleton of a baby, wrapped up in a towel among the rags. The overseer ordered it buried. The rags came from Lynn, Mass.

Mr. S. D. Warren, proprietor of the Cumberland paper mills, is probably the largest contributor for charitable purposes in the State of Maine; it is stated that he annually gives from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars. Thanksgiving day, as is his usual custom, he presented each of his employés with a good-sized turkey.

Knowlton, McCleary & Co. have sold out their interest in the Franklin *Journal* to C. W. Keyes, proprietor of the Farmington *Chronicle*, and the papers have been consolidated. F. T. I.

#### FROM COLORADO.

To the Editor: DENVER, December 6, 1886.

There is something so attractive in the name THE INLAND PRINTER, beyond its contents and general make-up, which secures for it the first place in appreciation and welcome with all who are connected with the "Art Preservative of Arts," that I cannot resist the temptation of reminding your readers of the fact, in this my initial attempt of furnishing food for thought. I do not wish to detract one iota from the merits (official and Knights of Labor) of the Washington *Craftsman*, which, while it fails in being a class journal of artistic beauty and rare merit, is yet a good all-round weekly paper for Knights of Labor, printers and others, of Washington and vicinity. In this provincial section of the International jurisdiction, THE INLAND PRINTER is preferred to the official *Craftsman*, simply because the former is edited in the interest of the craft, while the latter attempts to fill too many voids, and the result to us of

the Far West is very unsatisfactory, as we read nothing of interest save a long list of official names, boycott notices, and labor trade marks. The forty cent rate was not accepted here, being considered a job, and altogether too cheap. The uncultured West expected something of an improvement upon the *Organelle*, in the way of craft news in the official organ of the International Typographical Union, and less of matters of remote interest.

The foregoing paragraph may be considered not exactly the choicest offering for publication in THE INLAND PRINTER, but your correspondent considers it necessary, in order to introduce the following:

An admirer of compulsory circulation of a newspaper for the education of benighted printers has asked, in a recent issue of the *Craftsman*, why objection is raised to universal support. One objection in Colorado, is opposition to that which has the appearance of the anchorage of everything typographical along the Atlantic coast. They now have the insurance branch in Boston, the organizer's branch in Ohio, the Childs-Drexel fund in Philadelphia, the official organ (?) in Washington, the positions of honor, emoluments and trust, divided among the members of a few powerful unions in the East, until it has the seeming of a centralization of power, not as fraternal as one could wish. THE INLAND PRINTER is published midway between the Atlantic coast and Denver, while Denver is located only half way on the continent. Some of our far eastern brethren seem to labor under the impression that the West terminates at Chicago and St. Louis, and that a few isolated unions in the vicinity of sunset, west of the Mississippi, have no rights worth considering. As a matter of course, western delegates are entitled to a back seat annually, if the unions they are supposed to represent can afford the periodical luxury of an assessment, in order to see how it is done in sunrise.

As this is intended to reach the eyes of some of the leaders and manipulators of the august star chamber which convenes in June, it would be well for them to glance at a map of North America, and "size up" the country before definitely locating memorial halls, insurance headquarters, official organs, organizing machinery, etc., far removed from a common center. Denver is not in swaddling clothes. Her charter members organized in June, 1859, and one year after, applying for a charter, received it, with the number "49." Since that time she has annually paid her pro rata for everything demanded by the International Typographical Union, down to the Drexel birthday fund, and the last quarterly assessment, and received in return refusal of an invitation extended for a session of the International at the base of the Rockies. She has looked in vain for some effort on the part of the executive and organizer to redeem weak sections along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, or the expenditure of a dollar in the Far West of the vast sums that have been contributed to a common cause.

Can you now observe several reasons why THE INLAND PRINTER is better supported in Colorado than the *Craftsman*? It is not so far removed, and within easy reach by mail; it is published for the craft at large, and not for one particular section; it is not edited in the interest of advanced labor hobbies, to the neglect of the mission intended; it is conducted on business principles, and not as an alleged philanthropic gift enterprise, and there is not the faintest suspicion of geographical sectionalism in the utterances contained.

There are western union printers of long standing, who do not object to the location of typographical shrines in the East, and the deifying of sun-up salaried officers on either side of the Alleghenies, yet some of our typos, like the writer, are inclined to enter a mild protest to anything having the semblance of centralization for all time to come.

Let us have a new deal. Take the lamented Greeley's advice, and come West—far West—just once, with your statesmen. Let us have some return for our fealty. Disburse a dollar or two from the organizer's fund, where it will return one hundred fold. Give us an organ that will devote a little space to the printer, of more value than the depositing of cards in Pittsburgh or Detroit. Give us a typographical earthquake that will change the present contracted lines drawn by short-sighted leaders. Recognize the fact that there is such a thing as pressing the limit of silent forbearance. The typo-



graphical hub is not located in Washington, Philadelphia, or Boston, even if the western quota in the government printing office is furnished by the Atlantic legion. You may send your eastern labor bureau, agents for the government to compile western statistics, but do not ask us to consider the West under obligations for no favors received.

All this may not be considered from a high moral standpoint, still it emanates from an elevation several thousand feet above sea level, and in a frigid atmosphere, and is offered for holiday consideration to those who expect to be present at the coming Buffalo jubilee.

O. L. S.

#### NEWS AND NOTES FROM BOSTON.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BOSTON, December 3, 1886.

While Boston has not, up to this time, been represented in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, it has, as the books of your treasurer will prove, shown an active interest in its success and maintenance as a model printer's paper. It is hoped that this first letter will be followed at appropriate intervals by others, in which an attempt will be made to do justice to Boston's interests, and record her progress in an art which has been most instrumental in making her famous, and in the pursuit of which she stands second to no city in the country, either in extent or quality of production.

Business, especially in the large book offices, is unusually quiet for this time of year; and yet, few printers are out of employ. The leading daily papers are engaged in an active rivalry, each trying to use up the most paper, and while some of us think this process tends to a great dilution of brain, it largely benefits the compositor, and has created a new industry: the manufacture of colossal circulations, based on imaginary returns, recorded by the subscription "editor." 'Tis a true saying, "figures won't lie!" but it is equally true that some publishers will.

The matter of most interest, at present, to both employing and employed printers, is the presentation of the new scale, devised, we believe, at the last meeting of the International Union. This matter was brought to the point by a circular issued by the secretary of Boston Union No. 13, inviting the coöperation of the employers in putting the scale into general operation, and inviting a conference on December 16. The scale calls for a day of nine hours for job and book printers, at a rate of 30 cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents on the present scale; general book compositors, 40 cents per 1,000; morning papers, 45 cents; weekly and evening papers, 38 cents. As a result, Messrs. H. T. Rockwell, J. H. O'Donnell, and F. H. Mudge, representing three of our best and largest offices, issued a call for a meeting of employers at Young's Hotel, on December 1, which was well attended. Col. Rockwell was elected president, and Mr. F. H. Mudge, secretary. There was an informal discussion of the scale, adverse to it on the whole, but no decided action was taken, other than to appoint a committee consisting of Messrs. Mudge, O'Donnell, Murdock, Usher, and J. H. Rand, to examine the scale, and report to a future meeting, to be called by the president. We understand the opinion of the meeting, so far as expressed, to be not so much opposed to the prices asked for, as to the nine hours' clause, based chiefly on the fact that it decreases the productiveness of expensive machinery ten per cent—a direct loss, as the cost of running an extra hour is very slight. This is a well-founded objection, and demands careful and conservative attention. Attention was called, also, to the apparent inability of the International Union to enforce the scale in small towns. It is a fact that composition and *electrotyping*, of superior quality, is now done at Northampton and other small places, at a less price than composition alone can be furnished in Boston.

The meeting of employers has induced a hope on the part of some of the better business men of the trade, that an effort to establish a society similar to the Typothetæ of New York and St. Louis will succeed. Such societies will tend to impart confidence to those who desire a fair profit on their invested capital, by demonstrating to its members the folly of guesswork, and the necessity of *knowing* the incidental, as well as the direct cost of production. There is no plainer fact confronting the printers today, than that they do not get an

adequate return for the capital invested. We rely on THE INLAND PRINTER to do its share in promoting such societies.

The state printing contract for the next five years will be awarded at the coming session of the legislature. This is always an interesting contest; and the indications are that the rivals will cut each other's throats, and incidentally cut the helps' also. We hope not.

Boston Union No. 13 will elect officers this month. This has been a most successful year, owing largely to the efforts of Mr. John Douglass, the general secretary. The room opened for the daily use of members and the secretary has proved to be a success, benefiting the unemployed members very much, as employers wanting help now are in the habit of sending to the room for it. Mr. Douglass has developed plans which, if he is sustained at the next meeting, will result in changing the location, making the room more attractive, and adding a reading room to it. The union publishes a small but effective monthly, called *The Union Printer*. The membership is now over one thousand—a gain of two hundred during the year.

All the large offices in Boston have flourishing sick benefit societies. The two type foundries, also, have benefit societies. Of the eight hundred members of the Insurance Branch of the International Union, over one hundred are in Boston.

The biggest job of printing done in Boston is the *Youth's Companion*, which is printed under contracts. The weekly circulation is now almost 400,000. It is ordinarily an eight-page paper, but averages a supplement of four pages every three weeks, and is printed in first-class shape. The Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers have sixteen pages, and a colored cover. The size of a page is 9½ by 14½, and eleven presses are kept constantly at work on sixteen-page forms. In addition to the regular circulation, the publishers issue annually a thirty-six page premium list, with a cover, the same size as the weekly. 450,000 copies of the premium list are printed on the presses, using ten complete sets of plates, and consuming seventy-five tons of paper, which, placed in a pile the size of a full page, would be ten times higher than Bunker Hill monument, which is two hundred and twenty feet high. The average consumption of paper is twenty tons per week. The price for advertising is \$2.50 per agate line. It is a pleasing reflection that the paper which enjoys this great circulation, in every way deserves it. No effort is spared to keep it ahead of all competitors; and no writer, at home or abroad, is too good or too high-priced for its columns; while no writer, however obscure, who can write up to its standard is rejected because he happens to be unknown. And yet, (such is the limit of human foresight!) it is a fact that Mr. Ford, the proprietor of this paper, considered himself very unfortunate when, in the partition of a partnership estate, it fell to his share instead of *The Watchman*, a Baptist weekly of large circulation at that time.

Seventy-five years ago, Uriel Crocker and Penryn Brewster were apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, by Samuel T. Armstrong, of this city. On the first Monday after Thanksgiving, these two young men met, and thus virtually entered into a business connection which resulted in a partnership, and which continued until five years ago, when they both retired wealthy. On Monday, the 29th of November, 1886, the two partners, one ninety, and the other eighty-nine years old, celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their business connection.

H. L. B.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Ottawa, Illinois, writes as follows: Can you tell me how to stop a job from blurring along the edge of a cylinder press?

*Answer.*—Unless the press is worn out an answer to the above will be found in the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BOSTON correspondent, under date of November 18, asks: Please let me know through your correspondent columns what reasons can be assigned for the pulling up of quads and spaces on a cylinder form?

*Answer.*—It is well nigh impossible to reply to the above question in a definite or categorical manner, for the simple reason that a variety of causes may contribute to such result. Inaccurate justification or improper locking up; the use of battered or uneven furniture, wood or metal; mixing quads from different foundries, that do not line; the

use of new material, or of matter leaded out on galleys, with leads cut a fraction too long—a very common occurrence; locking the form too tight after it reaches the press, or the bearers not being absolutely true to the cylinder, may severally be the cause. But, as stated, no authoritative opinion or remedy can be given unless the exact circumstances connected therewith are understood.

A SUBSCRIBER in Middleport, Ohio, writes: Will you please tell me in next issue how I can print common dodgers on both sides without sticking fast to platen. I have heard, or seen it somewhere, to use glycerine on platen sheet. I have tried that, but it still works through and sticks to platen sheet.

*Answer.*—Oil the platen sheet, and remove it when necessary— which will not be very frequent.

A SUBSCRIBER in New Orleans, December 6, asks: By what means can I transfer onto wood (for engraving) any handwriting, such as an autograph?

*Answer.*—Engravers generally make a tracing, and then trace onto the block with lead pencil, clearing it up afterward. Another method is to photograph on the wood, using the writing as a negative, which makes a dark ground with white writing. Some writing will transfer or copy, as in copying letters, by wetting the back of the writing and subjecting to a hard pressure.

A VICTORIA (B. C.) correspondent, under date of November 18, writes: Will you kindly oblige me by giving answers to the following questions in your next issue, as I intend trying some experiments in photo-zincography: 1. What is lithographic etching ink, and where can it be obtained? 2. Give the address of some firm from which I can obtain pure zinc for etching. 3. Can old zinc printing plates be used for etching, or would the ink, benzine and other washes interfere with the work of the acids?

*Answer.*—1. It is a special ink made to resist acid in the bath. Fuchs & Lang, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 2. Zinc etching material can be obtained from the above mentioned firm. 3. Yes.

A CORRESPONDENT in Detroit, under date of November 23, writes as follows: I am an attentive reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, and gain monthly knowledge of great value to me, from its columns, and write you for information on the best practicable means of *trimming*, or rather *cutting labels*, and also the process used by large label houses in that connection. I refer principally to *oval* or *round labels*. I have an idea that *dies* made from a knife-rule such as printers use, same size as labels to be cut, and as many as label form contains, made up in same manner as label form, were given to a pressman, he would experience very little trouble in cutting up his stock form neatly and correctly on the press.

*Answer.*—Mr. Geo. E. Dunbar, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, publishes the following method of printing and cutting labels at one operation, which, in the main, answers the above question: Druggists and others who use large quantities of labels often demand that the printer furnish them all trimmed. This, though difficult, is possible, with square-cornered labels, but work of round or irregular shape has heretofore been more difficult. However, by the aid of Golding's Curving Machine, some steel cutting rule and a little ingenuity and patience on the part of the printer, almost any shape may be cut on the press, with an even margin all round the rule. For instance, supposing you wish to trim a circular label, quite close to the inclosing rule. By means of the curving machine you bend a lead so as to fit the rule closely; then bend your cutting rule so it will fit around the lead, leaving a very small space (say one-sixteenth of an inch), between the ends; put your form on the press; use a *hard* tympan (bristol board is good), and after making ready put an overlay of cardboard over your *cutting rule*. You will find that the next impression will print your label, and at the same time *cut* it smoothly and neatly from the sheet, except where the space comes between the ends of the rule. This small uncut space serves to pull the sheet from the type, and if the sheets are fed accurately they may be "jogged up," and the paper cutter used to separate the narrow, uncut space, or a thin chisel may be easily pushed through the pile. If the above directions are complied with, labels of any shape can be

printed with narrow or wide margins, of uniform width all round, and with no waste of time. On odd shapes, where the cutting rule has to be fitted in sections, it is best to use the soldering iron to keep them in place. The same device may be used to cut cards to odd shapes, by fitting the rule to the shape desired, and running cards through the press *without rollers*. In this way I have cut a section out of a piece of 8-ply blank.

A CORRESPONDENT in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under date of November 26, asks: Please inform me, through THE INLAND PRINTER, the proper way to find the exact margin between the pages of any given form. There has recently been a discussion in this office on the subject, and this opportunity I embrace for all.

*Answer.*—There are several methods by which the desired results may be obtained. We prefer, however, to give the following exhausting instructions from the *American Printer*, published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan:

#### MAKING THE MARGIN.

The next business is to arrange the margin, so that each page may occupy one side of a leaf, and have the proper proportion of white paper left at the sides as well as at the head and foot. The page when printed should be a little higher than the middle of the leaf, and have a little more margin on the outside than in the back. This rule is often neglected by careless or ignorant printers, and the appearance of the book when bound is repulsive to the eye of taste.

One mode of making margin is the following: For octavos, measure and mark the width of four pages by compasses, on a sheet of paper designed for the work, beginning to measure at one extremity of the breadth of the sheet. The rest of the paper divide into four equal parts, allowing two-fourths for the width of two separate gutter-sticks; the remaining two-fourths divide again into four equal parts, and allow one-fourth for the margin along each side of the short cross, and one-fourth for the margin to each outside page. But as the thickness of the short cross adds considerably to the margin, reduce the furniture in the back accordingly, and thereby enlarge the outside margin, which requires the greatest share to allow for the unevenness of the paper itself, as well as for pressmen laying sheets unevenly when the fault is not in the paper. Having thus made the margin between the pages to the breadth of the paper, in the same manner proportion the margin at the head to the length, and accordingly measure and mark the length of two pages, dividing the rest into four parts, one-fourth of which is allowed for each side of the long cross, and one-fourth for the margin that runs along the foot of the two ranges of pages. The furniture on both sides of the long one must be lessened to enlarge the bottom margin, for the reason assigned for extending the side margin.

Go the same way to work in twelves, where, for the outer margin along the foot of the pages, allow the amount of two-thirds of the breadth of the head-sticks, and the same for the inner margin, that reaches from the foot of the fifth page to the center of the groove for the points; and from the center of that groove to the pages of the quire, or the cut off, allow half of the breadth of the head-stick. The margin along the long cross is governed by the gutter-sticks; and it is common to put as much on each side of the long cross as amounts to half the breadth of the gutter-stick, without deducting almost anything for the long cross, since that makes allowance for the inequality of the outer margin.

Another plan, more simple, is the following: Having laid the pages as nearly as possible in their proper places on the stone, with a suitable chase around them, fold a sheet of paper which has been wetted for the work, or one of the same size, into as many portions as there are pages in the form, and, holding the sheet thus folded on the first or left-hand page of the form, one edge even with the left-hand side of the type, place the adjoining page so that its left side may be even with the right-hand edge of the folded paper, which will leave a sufficient space between two pages to admit the gutter-stick, which should then be selected of a proper width to suit the form in hand, as follows: In octavos, about a great primer less in width than the space between the pages, as determined by the above rule; in duodecimos, about a pica less; in sixteens about a long primer; and proportionably

less as the number of pages are increased. Having thus secured the proper width for the gutter-sticks, cut them somewhat longer than the page, and holding one of them between the two pages, above the page cord, close the pages up to it; then open the folded sheet so as to cover the two pages, and, bringing the fold in the paper exactly in the middle of the gutter-stick, secure it there with the point of a penknife or bodkin; the right-hand edge of the paper thus opened must be brought to the center of the cross-bar, which determines the furniture required between it and the pages. Having thus arranged the margins for the back and for edge of the book, proceed in like manner to regulate the head and foot margins, by bringing the near edge of the folded paper even with the bottom of the first page, and so placing the adjoining off page that its head may be barely covered by the off edge of the folded paper, which will give the required head margin. All other sections of the form must be regulated by the foregoing measurements, when the margins for the whole sheet will be found correct.

The greater the number of pages in a sheet, the smaller in proportion should the margin be; the folded paper, therefore, should lie proportionally less over the edge of the adjoining page, both for gutter and back, in a form of small pages than in one of larger dimensions. A folio may require the page to be half an inch nearer the back than the fore-edge; while a duodecimo may not require more than a pica em.

In imposing jobs where two or more of the same size, requiring equal margins, are to be worked together, fold the paper to the size appropriate for each, and so arrange the type that the distance from the left side of one page to the left side of the adjoining one shall be exactly equal to the width of the folded paper, as before described.

Having dressed the inside of the pages, next place side and foot-sticks to their outsides; being thus secured by the furniture, untie the pages, quarter after quarter, the inner page first, and then the outer, at the same time forcing the letter toward the crosses, and using every precaution to prevent the pages from hanging or leaning; and, in order to guard against accidents, when the quarter is untied, secure it with a couple of quoins.

#### A COÖPERATIVE FRENCH PAPER MILL.

Broadly speaking, there are on the continent about a hundred firms who work their respective businesses on the participatory system, that is to say, they allow their workmen to share in the profits of the enterprise. The principle has been introduced in a great variety of business undertakings, and from among these we single out one of special interest to our readers, namely, that of Mr. Laroche Joubert, who founded the coöperative paper mills at Angoulême.

He started in 1868, and the effect of the adoption of this system has been to benefit the business and to improve the incomes of the workmen. The wages of both male and female workers were increased the first year, and have grown for the former from 40 francs and 50 francs in 1868 to 100 francs and 110 francs in 1883; that of women has grown from about 50 francs to about 70 francs within the same period.

Coöperation was begun by giving an interest in the business to a certain number of the older and most capable workmen, and by giving to each hand 1 franc for every 1,000 kilograms of increased produce yearly. This at once produced an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the output, and each workman thus received as his share an increment of 10, 15 or 20 francs, as the case might be, per month.

Of the forty-six members who composed the staff, fifteen were workmen who invested from 3,000 to 10,000 francs in the business; but Mr. Laroche Joubert was anxious to get the workmen in general to save, in order that each should have a chance of becoming a partner.

He divided the hands into various groups, allotting different rates of profits among each group. Thus there is a part put aside for division according to the salaries received, and another for the overseers and chief employés, of 10 per cent of the total yearly profit made.

Twelve per cent of the net profits are put aside for division among customers who have bought at least 200 francs worth of paper during the year. The division is made according to the amount purchased.

Special rewards are given to workmen for long service and good work, or for special merit in the case of the superior employés.

Though the divisions are made according to their salaries by the workmen and the commissions of customers, the president of the council of management and the two managers apportion to each group the sums to be divided, and the profits and salaries vary very much in the different groups, as well as the recompenses for services rendered. No complaints of individuals respecting the manner of distribution of the profits are entertained.

The following is the exact manner in which the general distribution of profits is made:

- 10 per cent to the reserve fund.
- 20 per cent to the president of the council and the two managers.
- 10 per cent to the overseers, etc.
- 12 per cent to customers (clients, coöérateurs).
- 3 per cent to wages.
- 1 per cent to the deposit fund (déposants coöérateurs).
- 44 per cent to members and those who have subscribed to the business capital.

In case of losses, only those who have subscribed to the business capital are liable to share in them.

All workmen and employés of good character, who have been two years in the establishment, may receive permission from the manager to put their earnings in the business to an amount not exceeding 5,000 francs. These deposits receive interest at 5 per cent and a fraction, as above mentioned, of the profits. These deposits are in turn admitted to form the business capital of the house, according as members retire or the business capital be increased. In this way the interest of the workmen in the house is gradually increasing.

The following was the composition of the business capital:

- 1,600,000 francs subscribed by the three partners collectively.
- 1,125,000 francs belonging to nineteen former managers, leading employés and workmen.
- 450,000 francs subscribed by fifteen friends or relations of the managers.
- 1,117,000 francs subscribed by thirty persons actually in the employment of the house, in sums of not less than 10,000 francs.
- 225,000 francs subscribed by fifty-two persons actually employed by the house, in sums of not less than 2,000 francs.

This paper mill has made profits even in the worst times.

It must be observed that in this Angoulême establishment the management has the practical command of the undertaking; the graduated divisions of profits are conferred as favors, not as rights; members have no individual right to interfere in the management of the business, or to examine the books, excepting those which give the details of the distribution of profits.

Mr. Laroche Joubert, in his evidence before the French Commission on Coöperation of 1883, attributes the success of the house to the workmen sharing the profits. The business is not liable to strikes, and there is great zeal displayed by the hands, who rarely leave the house. He, personally, has been a gainer by the coöperation introduced by him. His brother, who objected to the system, continued business on the old lines, and failed. In his opinion, given two mills with equal capital and similar in every respect, if one gives a share of profits to its workpeople, it is bound to beat the other out of the field, as it will have the pick of the workmen; and upon the quality of the hands success in great measure depends.

If there be 4,000 available hands in a town, says Mr. Joubert, and the two mills between them employ that number, the mill that has the 2,000 best hands attracted to it by a share of the profits must be the more successful of the two.—*Printing Times and Lithographer*.

A COMMITTEE of printers of this city, together with a delegation from Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, recently waited upon Banker A. J. Drexel and presented him with a certificate of membership in that body. The certificate is executed with the pen in a highly ornamental and tasteful manner and design. The frame is about twenty-eight by thirty-two inches in dimensions, of polished wood, beaded and ornamented with gilt, and the certificate is surrounded by a white mat with a narrow border of garnet silk plush. Eight days' labor was expended by the penman in executing the certificate. When Mr. Drexel returned his thanks in a neat little speech, he invited the delegation to a breakfast in the private rooms of the banking house.—*Printers' Circular*.



**HOW POPULAR PAPERS ARE MADE.**

If you want to make a paper that the public will declare  
The very best and brightest that is printed anywhere,  
Just fill it up with lies and fun and scandal, filth and tattle—  
For that's the kind of stuff that takes, and tickles human cattle.

Don't dare to call your soul your own—don't dare to have a view  
That isn't in accordance with the people's—if you do  
They'll call you "fool" and "crank" because you have more brains  
than they,  
And know more in a minute than they all know in a day.

If they contend that black is white, chime in and say it's white;  
And when you know they're in the wrong, proclaim them in the right;  
And when they all unite to damn and down an honest man,  
Roll up your sleeves, spit on you hands, and help them all you can.

Suppress your noblest thoughts, nor try to elevate the race;  
Lie down and wallow with them in the mire of their disgrace;  
And they in turn will honor you by calling you "the Colonel,"  
And take and pay spot money for your weak and worthless journal.

WILL HUBBARD KERNAN.

**POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS.**

The subject of business sociability is worth consideration even from a commercial point of view. Some business men have the idea that the talk which must be done with customers is a necessary evil, and so they leave it to others. None better than salesmen on the road understand the importance of affability with everyone of their customers, and, as a consequence, they strive to cultivate a good fellowship which will make them personally welcome, even while their wares are not wanted. But some of these amenities are apt to be forgotten by those who are shut up in their office the year round, and have many petty perplexities to contend against. Some men cannot possibly make themselves agreeable, no matter how hard they try. But no one can measure the power of personal magnetism in trade, as compared with advantageous location, extensive advertising and other accessories. There are men who, in changing from one office to another, carry their trade with them. And there are tradesmen who move about regularly, almost wholly for the purpose of keeping up acquaintance with their customers, many of them who take pains to do their trading on the days when they can meet the head of the concern. It takes a long time to build up a first-class reputation for affability, just as it does for number one goods and sterling honesty.—*London Press News*.

**COMPOSING ROOM VENTILATION.**

The proper ventilation of workrooms is a thing asked for by organized labor, and the legislatures of several states have been petitioned to enact laws compelling proprietors to furnish sufficient ventilation and safeguards for the health and benefit of their employes. The reports of commissioners of labor complain of bad ventilation in many of the composition rooms in large cities, and the printers need well-ventilated workrooms as much as any other class of labor. How the typos stand the close rooms and the heat of the burning gaslights, not to talk of the heat of the weather, only a printer can explain. Leaning over a type case, under the glare of a gaslight, inhaling the lead dust of the type, is not the most healthy exercise in the world. In the composing room of one of the New Orleans morning newspapers, which is situated in the upper story of its publication house, just under the roof, and which in summer is extremely hot, an inspiration seems to have come to one of the oppressed occupants, and, in accordance with it, a vertical wooden box was constructed in the corner of the room, with openings at the floor and ceiling, and furnished with a pipe for supplying water at the top, and a pan and drain at the bottom for receiving the flow and carrying it away. The supply-pipe was bent over the upper end of the shaft, and fitted with a nose like that of a watering-pot, so as to deliver a shower of spray instead of a solid stream. On connecting it with the service-pipe the movement of the water was found to cause an active circulation of the air in that part of

the room, which was drawn in at the upper opening of the shaft and issued again cool and fresh at the floor level. The most surprising thing about the experiment seems to have been the effect of the water in cooling the air to a degree much below its own temperature. With Mississippi water, which, when drawn from the service-pipe, indicated a temperature of eighty-four degrees, the air of the room in which the thermometer at the beginning of the trial stood at ninety-six degrees was cooled in passing through the length of the shaft to seventy-four degrees, or about twenty degrees below the temperature at which it entered, and nineteen degrees below that of the water which was used to cool it. Of course the absorption of heat by the evaporation of a portion of the water accounts for its refrigerating effect, but the result seems to have been so easily and inexpensively attained, that the experiment would be well worth repeating in other cases.—*Exchange*.

**NEWSPAPER PICTURES.**

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says that, since the introduction of cuts in daily newspapers has become so regular, different methods have been pursued to quickly reproduce by means of photography any important daily incidents. Reporters frequently carry small cameras with them, and often capture on the sensitive plate accurate views of subjects they are interested in. The method now pursued in one of the largest offices is to employ a special photographer, who develops immediately the sensitive plate as soon as it arrives; then in a wet state places it in a magic lantern, and projects the negative image downward upon a large sheet of paper placed on a table at which is seated an artist, who quickly sketches over all the light portions with his pencil; these portions, fortunately, are those which need to be reproduced in black lines. From the enlarged sketch, after it is inked and embellished, reduced electrotypes are rapidly produced by the usual process of photo-engraving.

**THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1889.**

The French *Official Journal* contains a decree concerning the proposed Universal Exhibition at Paris, and the system of classification to be adopted.

The second group, class 9, will comprise printing and publishing, and include specimens of typography, lithography, copperplate engraving; new books and new editions, special collections of books, periodicals, prints, atlases and albums.

Class 10 comprises paper and bookbinding, art materials, cards, inks, pencils, office furniture and stationery generally. There will also be included all sorts of objects made of paper, account books, etc.

The third group, class 22, will include colored papers, and paper for binding, etc.

The sixth group, class 58, will consist of the materials and processes of paper making, including materials and products of wood, straw and other pulps, processes of bleaching, glazing, cutting, etc. There will be special classes for bank notes and postage stamps.

**A MODEL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.**

The *Deutscher Anzeiger* office, of Freeport, Illinois, is an establishment that makes a workman happy to be employed in. It is situated at the southwest corner of Chicago and Galena streets, being divided into respective apartments. First is the business office, next the private offices, and off from both is the pressroom, which is fourteen feet high by nineteen feet wide and sixty-three feet long. This contains one No. 3 first-class Hoe, one pony Hoe, one two-revolution Campbell, news and job, and two platen presses, and a 33-inch Carver cutter. The composing room, on the second floor, is twelve feet high by nineteen feet wide and seventy-three long, fitted up with one long side rack, "dust tight," and several of Hoe's new cabinets, besides the news stands.

The entire building is put up in such a way that there is no dark place to be found, is well ventilated, and heated by steam. It also possesses other conveniences, such as a large Ready elevator, a hand dummy, for small forms and copy from office and pressroom, as well as speaking-tubes from each room. Altogether it is a model office, and reflects credit on the proprietor who directs and occupies it.

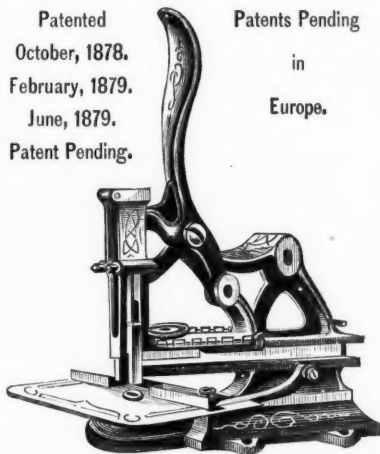


## Brown's Lightning Staple Binder.

PRICE, \$18.00.

Patented  
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February, 1879.  
June, 1879.  
Patent Pending.

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THIS machine supplies the demand for a Binder of greater capacity than the handy little \$3.00 Stapler, and is less expensive than any other good machine known.

Every machine is complete for handpower, and so constructed that footpower can be attached in five minutes. Footpower attachments, \$6.00.

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Are strung on wood, same as for Breech Loaders, in sizes as follows:

No. 7,	3-16 in.,	for 2 sheets to 16,	5,000 in box,	\$1.25
No. 8,	1/4 "	" 16 "	32, "	1.25
No. 9,	5-16 "	" 32 "	50, "	1.25

WIRE STAPLE COMPANY,

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GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,  
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(Patent Pending).

For reducing and refining instantly without impairing the color, all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks, no matter how old or stiff, to any consistency required, and making them work clear, free and easy, on any kind of Press and on any kind of Paper. By its use presses can be run in the coldest rooms in winter, or damp, hot days in summer, without trouble. Dries quickly on Paper; no offsetting. Does not Dry on Rollers. Price (Half lb. Bottle), 50 cents. Order "INKOLEUM" from your Type Foundry or Paper Warehouse. If they cannot supply you, we will send it to any part of the U. S. on receipt of price, and 25 cents additional to prepay express charges.

Electrine Manufg Co., Manufacturers,  
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GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

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IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS ON  
ADVERTISING CARDS,  
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Catalogue (with discount) to printers only, sent on APPLICATION WITH YOUR BUSINESS CARD.

A special Catalogue of Hand Scraps, Visiting Cards, etc., adapted to card printers' wants, sent free.

# THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

## BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

## CARDS and CARDBOARD.

Geo. S. Vibbert & Co., Clintonville, Conn., mfrs. and publishers of bevel edge and chromo cards in all varieties. Headquarters for fine Bristol Board, all grades.

## CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 165 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of The "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing Presses, all sizes.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

## ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypes and Stereotypes, Photo and Wood Engraving.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypes and Stereotypes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## FOLDING MACHINES.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Millbury, Mass., Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Malters, Gallies, etc. Branch office, 159 Nassau street, New York, Walter C. Bennett, Manager.

## IMPOSING STONES.

F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

## INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, office and factory, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

The Prouty Press Co., 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

## MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

## PAPER CUTTERS.

Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.

C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

## PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

## PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

## PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Ross, Robbins & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

## PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.

L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

## PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

## PERFORATED NUMBERS.

P. F. Van Everen, 116 Nassau street, New York.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

F. Wesel & Co., 21 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.

Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Gallies and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make Engravers' Wood.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

## THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

## PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

## ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.

## SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

## SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

## STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.

## TYPE FOUNDERS.

A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypes. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

## TYPE FOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

## TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

## WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.



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**ELECTROTYPERS**

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FORT HILL SQUARE,  
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FOR THE

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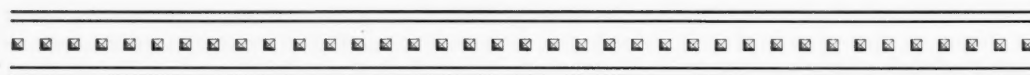
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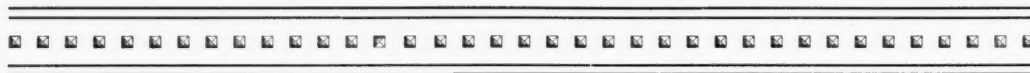
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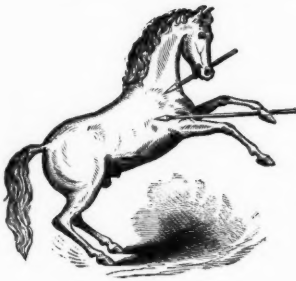
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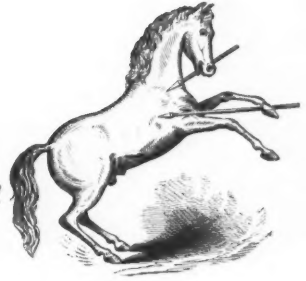
180 & 182 Monroe Street.



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HE undersigned begs to announce that he has perfected arrangements with the COLT'S PATENT FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING Co., of Hartford, Conn., for the sale of their well-known

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and that all presses sold by or through him hereafter will bear, *exclusively*, the Colt's Company's trade mark—the rampant colt, as above shown.

++ The UNIVERSAL PRESSES furnished by me will also have two *important improvements*; the old chase latch being supplanted by the Davis' Chase-Latch, and the connecting-rod cams dispensed with. The chase-latch used heretofore has been the cause of *numerous accidents*, owing to its liability to work loose, permitting the chase to drop out of the bed, besides which it is inconvenient to operate. The Davis Chase-Latch is operated by a foot-pedal, and hence leaves *both hands* of the pressman *free* to manipulate the chase; it is a strong, durable, mechanical "*business*" arrangement, which needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Although more expensive than the old apparatus, no additional charge is made. By dispensing with the connecting-rod cams, the platen is swung out further; the bridge-springs are greatly relieved; there is no "*jerking*" of the platen on the out motion; the press is easier to feed; more durable, and may be run more rapidly, as has been *proved* in special practice by me during the past four years.

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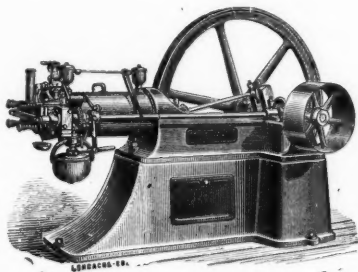
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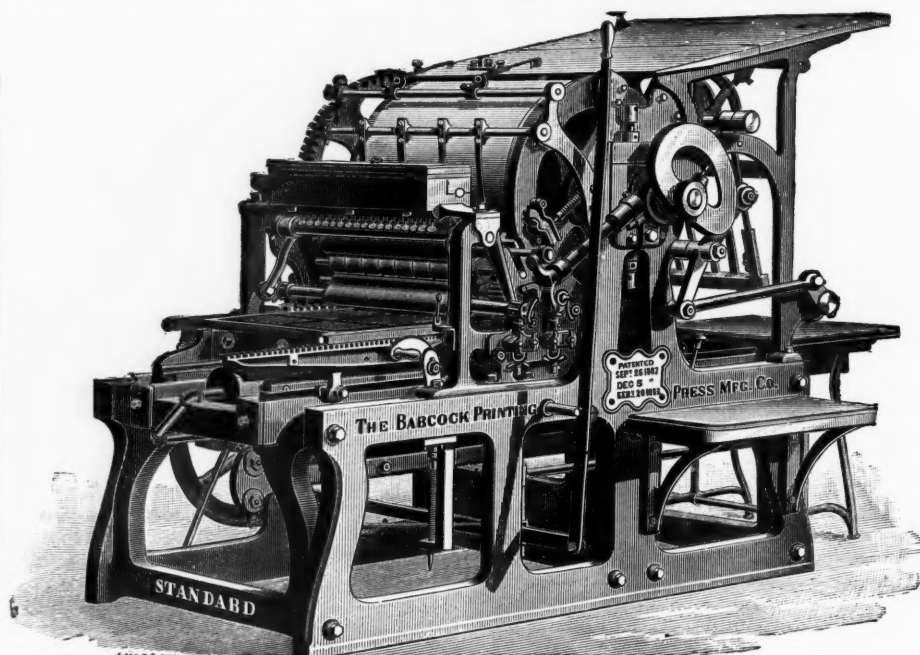
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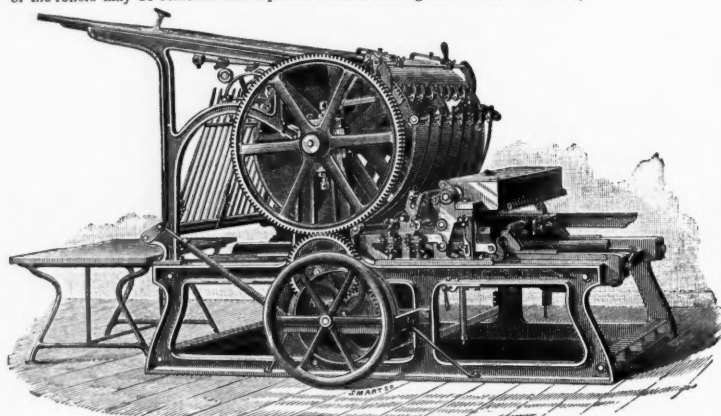
These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

**NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION**, with **PERFECT REGISTER**. **AIR VALVE**, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD**, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

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No. 1, Size bed 19 x 24.....	\$1,150.00	No. 5, Size bed 29 x 42.....	\$2,000.00
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3, " 25 x 31.....	1,600.00	7, " 35 x 51.....	2,350.00
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*The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market.* Size of bed 33 x 46 inches; will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications, it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers.

Price, \$1,100. Steam Fixtures, \$50 extra.

*Write for Lowest Cash Prices.*

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*MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.*

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	
No. 520 Commercial Street.	
*****	

**CHAS. M. MOORE,**

—Manager—

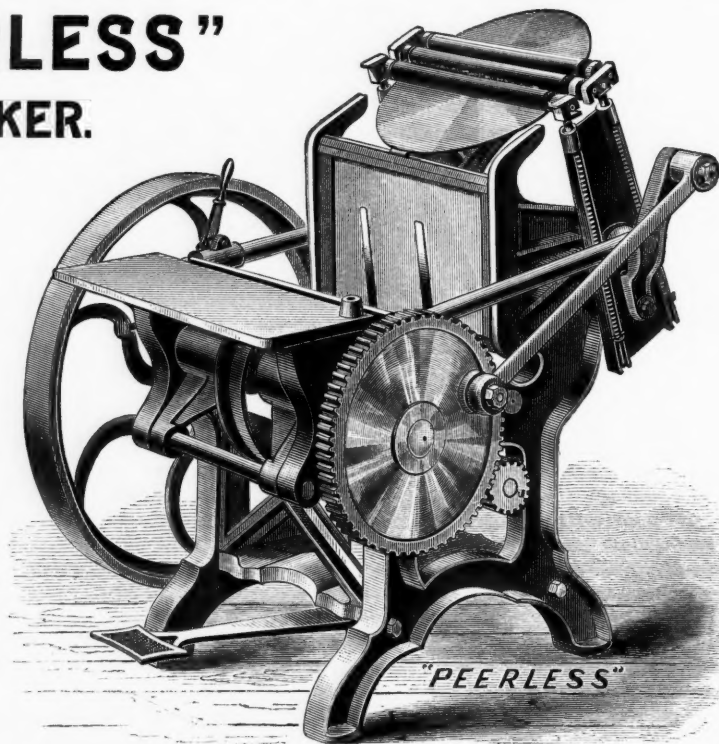
**NO. 125 FIFTH AVENUE  
CHICAGO.**

# THE "PEERLESS"

## MONEY MAKER.

POPULAR  
BECAUSE  
RELIABLE.

BUILT BY  
GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
HENRY JOHNSON, V.-Pres't,  
44 Beekman Street, 202 S. Clark Street,  
NEW YORK, CHICAGO,  
U. S. A.



PRINTERS ARE AWARE THAT THIS ELEGANT, MONEY-MAKING MACHINE PASSED ITS EXPERIMENT PERIOD YEARS AGO, AND TODAY STANDS PRE-EMINENTLY AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESSES. EVERYBODY HAS WORKED ON "**PEERLESS**" PRESSES OR HAS SEEN OR HEARD OF THEM—THEIR FAME IS WORLD-WIDE. GOOD PRINTERS, HAVING AN EYE TO MONEY-MAKING AS WELL AS THE PRODUCING OF FIRST-CLASS PRINTING, SHOULD USE "**PEERLESS**" JOB PRESSES, AND KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

THE MARKET IS FULL TO OVERFLOWING OF ALL SORTS OF "PRINTING MACHINES" AT ALL SORTS OF PRICES. "OLD STYLE" PRESSES, ONCE POPULAR, PERHAPS, BUT NOW OLD FASHIONED AND ANTIQUATED, HAVE BEEN REVIVED AND GIVEN EVERY CONCEIVABLE NAME AND MADE TO DO DUTY IN TRADING FOR TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIAL, BUT **THE** PRESS, OF ALL OTHERS, THAT HAS MADE ITS WAY THROUGH THICK AND THIN, THAT HAS WITHSTOOD THE BATTLE AND HARD KNOCKS AGAINST THE HARDEST COMPETITION IMAGINABLE, AND COME OUT AT THE TOP, IS THE "**PEERLESS**"—WITHOUT A PEER.

IN ALL IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE OF REAL VALUE TO THE PRINTER, WE KEEP CONSTANTLY AT THE VERY FRONT, AND WE PROPOSE TO MAINTAIN THIS POSITION IN THE FUTURE.

WE BUILD SEVEN SIZES OF "**PEERLESS**" PRESSES, AND A LARGE LINE OF POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS; WE ALSO BUILD THE "CLIPPER" AND "JEWEL" PRESSES TO MEET THE MARKET FOR LOW PRICE MACHINES.

ALL THE TYPE FOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' MATERIALS SELL OUR MACHINES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.








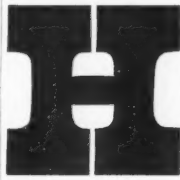

# Holly Wood versus Wood Type.

## A COMPARISON OF PRICES.

**H**OLLY WOOD TYPE will print as well and will give as good satisfaction as ordinary wood type, and costs less than one-half as much as the latter. A printed guarantee accompanies every font we send out, *and if any letter is defective, or if the face comes off any letter, we will replace them free of charge.*

In Holly Wood Type the face is cut from holly wood and cemented to a hardwood base. There is no danger of this cement giving way as long as the type is not wet. This we *positively guarantee*, and we will replace every font that has faces loosened from the base.

The following table gives comparative prices of all sizes of a few well-known styles. Printers can compare our prices with other manufacturers and see for themselves whether we are stating *facts* or not.

NUMBER OF LINES PICA.	STYLE OF LETTER.													
														
	PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.		PRICE PER LETTER.	
	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.	Holly Wood.	Wood Type.
4	\$0.03	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.05	....	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.06	\$0.02	\$0.05	\$0.02	\$0.05
6	.03	.06	.03	.05	\$0.03	.06	.03	.05	.03	.07	.03	.05	.03	.05
8	.03	.07	.03	.05	.03	.07	.03	.05	.04	.08	.03	.06	.03	.06
10	.04	.09	.04	.07	.04	.09	.04	.07	.05	.10	.04	.08	.04	.08
12	.04	.11	.04	.09	.04	.11	.04	.09	.06	.12	.05	.10	.05	.10
14	.05	.13	.05	.10	.05	.13	.05	.10	.07	.14	.06	.12	.06	.12
16	.05	.15	.05	.11	.05	.15	.05	.11	.07	.16	.06	.14	.06	.14
18	.05	.16	.05	.12	.06	.16	.05	.12	.08	.18	.07	.15	.07	.15
20	.06	.17	.06	.13	.06	.17	.06	.13	.08	.20	.07	.16	.07	.16
22	.06	.18	.06	.14	.07	.18	.06	.14	.09	.22	.08	.17	.08	.17
24	.07	.19	.07	.15	.08	.19	.07	.15	.10	.24	.09	.18	.09	.18
26	.08	.22	.08	.17	.10	.22	.08	.17	.13	.28	.12	.21	.12	.21
28	.09	.23	.09	.18	.10	.23	.09	.18	.13	.30	.12	.22	.12	.22
30	.10	.26	.10	.21	.12	.26	.10	.21	.15	.38	.14	.25	.14	.25
32	.12	.28	.12	.23	.15	.28	.12	.23	.18	....	.16	.28	.16	.28
34	.15	.30	.15	.25	.17	.30	.15	.25	.20	....	.18	.30	.18	.30
36	.17	.32	.17	.27	.18	.32	.17	.27	.23	....	.20	.33	.20	.33
38	.18	.35	.18	.30	.18	.35	.18	.30	.25	....	.20	.36	.20	.36
40	.21	.41	.21	.35	.21	.41	.21	.35	....	....	.25	.44	.25	.44
42	.25	.48	.25	.42	.25	.48	.25	.42	....	....	.30	.52	.30	.52
44	.30	.60	.30	.55	....	.60	.30	.55	....	....	....	.65	....	.65

It will be seen from the above table that in many instances Holly Wood Type is at least 75 per cent cheaper than ordinary Wood Type, and in nearly *all* cases it is 50 per cent cheaper. To settle the matter of quality we will send you a sample letter on receipt of two cent stamp.

A complete line of Holly Wood Type kept in stock by

GOLDING & CO., Eastern Agents,

177 to 199 Ft. Hill Square, BOSTON, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

JOB PRESSES, PRINTERS' TOOLS AND  
MATERIALS, CUTTERS, TYPE, ETC.

Send ten cents for 188 page Illustrated Catalogue.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOLLY WOOD TYPE,

ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Borders, Wood Rule, Reglets, Furniture,  
Cutting Sticks, Cabinets, Cases, Etc.

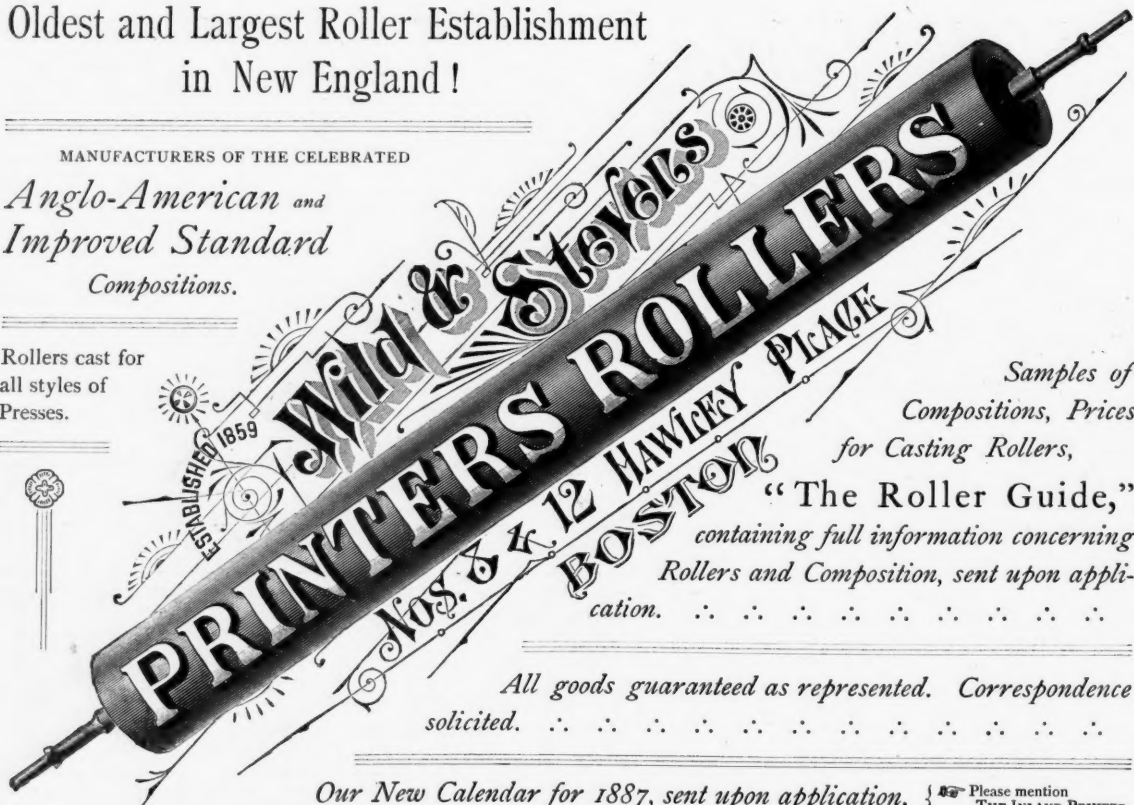
SEND FOR SPECIMEN BOOKS.

## Oldest and Largest Roller Establishment in New England!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

*Anglo-American and  
Improved Standard  
Compositions.*

Rollers cast for  
all styles of  
Presses.



*All goods guaranteed as represented. Correspondence  
solicited.*

*Our New Calendar for 1887, sent upon application.* { Please mention THE INLAND PRINTER.

### GOOD RESULTS

Follow the use of the "ELM CITY" BRONZING PAD, COUNTER, CARD CUTTER, ROLLER COMPO., Etc.

#### SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT SEPT. 16, 1884.)

The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad. It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, - - \$2.50  
Price, for light work, 2½ inches square, 1.50

"No BETTER GOODS IN THE MARKET!"—We are fully aware of the superiority of your goods, and in truth there are none better in the market.—Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, San Francisco and Chicago.



#### ELM CITY COUNTING MACHINE.



Saves both stock and time. Repeats automatically. Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Counting 100,000, \$10.00  
10,000, 8.00

#### ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.

It is so made that a full sheet of cardboard may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, \$10.00.

ELM CITY ROLLER COMPO., is used and liked by all printers.



ALL THE ABOVE ARE RELIABLE AND POPULAR.

Manufactured by G. D. R. HUBBARD, New Haven, Conn.

## Chicago Brass

## Rule Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,

## LEADS, SLUGS,

## QUADS, ETC.

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## 84 Market Street,

J. P. TRENTER, Prop. CHICAGO, ILL.

# THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877

IT having come to our knowledge that other manufacturers are offering Ink called **H. D. BOOK**, we hereby give notice that in order to protect ourselves and the consumer, we have registered the trade mark

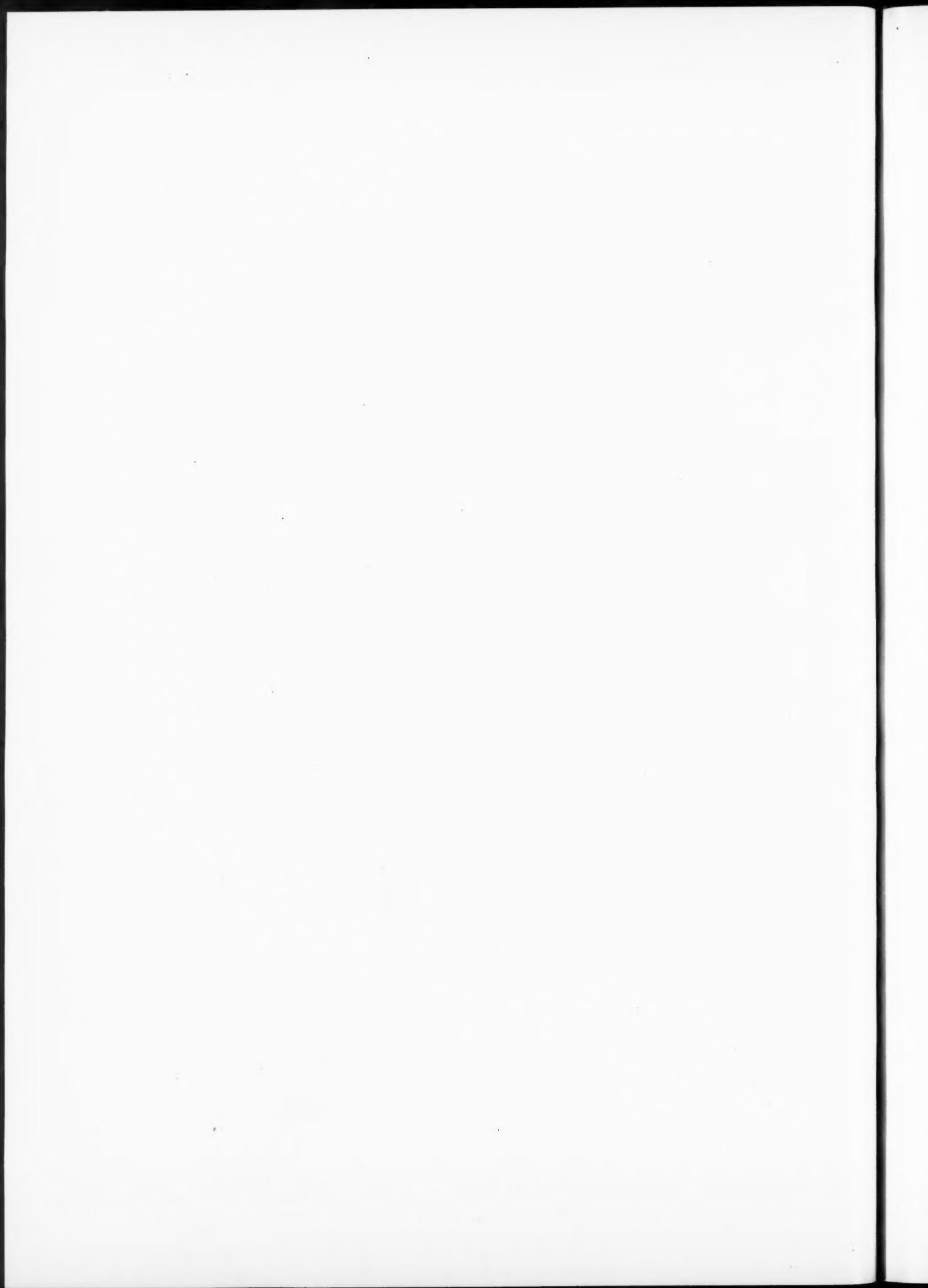
**H. D.**

Any Ink of that brand, offered under any other label than ours, is counterfeit, and parties so offering are imposing on the consumer and infringing on our trade mark. When in need of Ink, order direct from us or OUR AGENTS.

Philadelphia, 434 Walnut Street,	-	-	D. E. Hughes, Sole Agent.
New York, 194 William Street.	-	-	John Greason, Manager.
Atlanta, Ga., 31 Peachtree Street,	-	-	F. J. Cohen, Gen'l Southern Ag't.
Milwaukee, Wis., 59 Oneida Street,	-	-	F. Wahl & Co., Mfr.'s Agents.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	-	-	Kimball & Hatch,

This is printed with our celebrated H. D. BOOK INK.

We manufacture all grades of Lithographic and Letter Press Inks, and guarantee every pound to give satisfaction.





CULLEN A. RIDER, President.  
ALF. E. LINDSLY.

ALBERT A. McEWEN, V.-Pres.  
SAM. G. SLOANE, Manager.

Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

# ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY COMPANY,

224-226 Walnut Street, ST. LOUIS.

.....

SOLE ST. LOUIS AGENTS FOR

Babcock Printing and Lith. Presses,

Electrine M'f'g Co's Inkoleum,

Brown's \$30 Stapling Machine,

Howard Iron Works Paper Cutters,

Brown's \$3.00 Breech-Loader Stapler,

The Inland Printer,

Pierce's Subscription List Books.

===== SEND FOR OUR SPECIMEN BOOK. =====

—DEALERS IN—  
METAL TYPE,  
BY APPOINTMENT OF  
U. S. Type Founders.

MORGANS & WILCOX M'FG CO.,  
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,  
WOOD TYPE, PROOF PRESSES,  
AND GENERAL DEALERS.

TO THE PRINTING TRADE:

Gentlemen,—We have just issued a new and enlarged Price List of Printing Material and Specimen Book of Wood Type which we manufacture. This we invite you to SEND FOR if you have not already received it.

If you do not use Wood Type, send for the Price List ALONE, which illustrates and describes some twenty styles of Cabinets, forty kinds of Cases, fifteen different Racks for Labor-Saving Material, several improved Stands and Tables, and many new and useful articles which we make for printers' uses, as well as other requisites which we furnish.

If you use Wood Type as well as material, ask for the complete book. It shows a number of new and desirable faces, ornaments and borders, as well as the standard styles, which we produce with our superior finish that has won for our Wood Type the name of being the best in the world. Read what is said of it in the note below:

EAGLE PRINTING HOUSE.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 1, 1886.

MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO.:

Gentlemen,—We have used your Wood Type, as well as Cabinets, Cases and other articles, for a number of years. The former we consider the best in the world, while we believe everything that comes from your factory is as durable as the best skill and material can produce.

Yours truly,

HAIGHT & DUDLEY.

Please remember that we manufacture nearly every important article required to furnish a printing office except the metal type and presses. These we handle and carry in stock; also almost every necessary article of supply except paper. You can therefore order from us at a frequent saving of expense in charges.

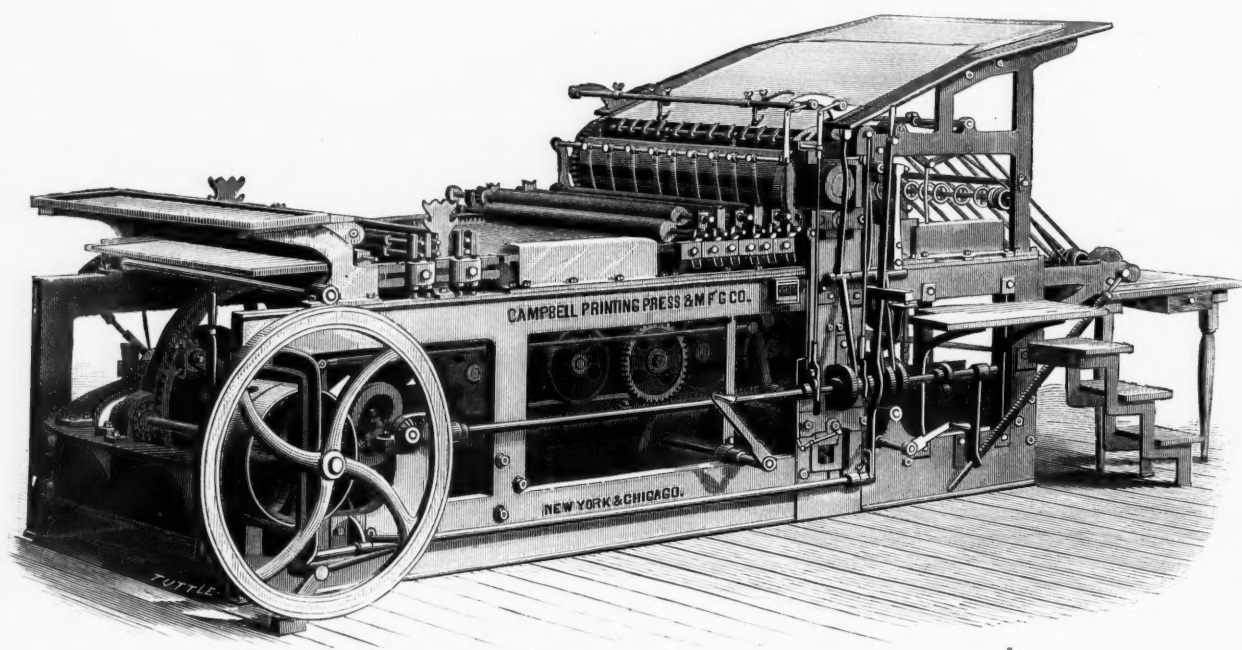
Having been named as dealers by the Type Founders' Association of the United States, we are able to give our customers the benefit of the same discounts which the founders allow.

Awaiting your commands, we are

Yours very truly,

MORGANS & WILCOX M'FG CO.

NEW PATENT  
*CAMPBELL*  
 LITHOGRAPHIC  
 MACHINE.



No.	Size of Stone.	Size of Design.	No. Rollers.	Price.
0	35x50	33x48	6	\$7,200
1	32x46	30x44	6	6,400
2	28x40	26x38	6	5,600
3	24x32	22x30	4	4,900

THE CAPTIOUS CRITICISMS OF OUR COMPETITORS IS THE MEASURE OF  
 THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR MACHINERY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES OF WORK FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION TO THE

**Campbell Printing Press and M'f'g Co.**

160 William Street,

NEW YORK.

306 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

### ADDIS M. CARVER, PRINTER AND ELOCUTIONIST.

BY CHARLES H. BRENNAN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, in 1832; his death occurred at Chicago, in 1866, in his thirty-fourth year, and his remains were interred in Rosehill cemetery. He was a man of rare natural endowments, and possessed great versatility of talent. Had his life and energies been devoted to a single calling, whether of mechanics, literature, law, the drama, or statecraft, he would undoubtedly have attained eminence of no ordinary degree.

He was a fine specimen of physical as well as mental manhood, being six feet and one inch in height, erect in form, and weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds. He ranked third in point of age in a family consisting of four boys (all printers), and three girls. But one of the former and two of the latter are living. The surviving brother, Oscar F. Carver, is engaged in the banking business in Minnesota, while one of the sisters lives in Buffalo, New York, and the other in China.

Away back in the early fifties, O. F. Carver held the "first agate case," for upward of two years, on the original Chicago *Tribune*, Thomas Stewart being editor and proprietor. This was before Scripps, Bross and Spears established the *Democratic Press*. The two papers were afterward merged into one, under the name of the *Press and Tribune*, which name was continued but a short time, when the *Press* was dropped, and the single name, *Tribune*, adopted, by which the paper is still known. He also set up the greater part of the city directory for Langdon & Rounds, in the early part of that decade, and for upwards of a year was printer of the Universalist paper called *The New Covenant*, which was owned and edited by Rev. Samuel Skinner. The paper is now known as *The Universalist*.

When Addis M. Carver was but nine years old, the family moved to Rochester, New York. He never attended school from that time forward, as, owing to the death of his mother, a few months later, the family was broken up, and he placed for two or three years with relatives, in a distant part of the state, and who, disloyal to their trust, made a drudge of him.

At the age of twelve years he found his way back to Rochester, and at once assumed the "roll" of printer's devil in the *Advertiser* office. In those early days, to be a "good devil" meant a great deal, for, in addition to making fires, sweeping out, running of errands, rolling, etc., the early delivery of the morning papers devolved upon that indispensable adjunct. Carver gloried in both the title and the performance of the duties the position entailed. His was the longest route in town, and he prided himself on his ability to deliver it in less time than other carriers did theirs. He always slept in the office in those days (usually among the "furniture," beneath an imposing stone), in order to be on hand for emergencies. Like all boys new at the printing business, he lost no opportunity to "ply the stick and rule," and very early became a rapid and accurate compositor. But his taste ran more in the direction of jobwork, his proficiency in which, as he grew to manhood, making him famous with the craft, as our late public printer, S. P. Rounds, and others on the top round of the profession, can attest.

Strange as it may seem, this man, who, almost from the cradle, was without the fostering care of a mother or the protection of a home, and unaided by even a common school education, won, through his own high merits as a printer, parliamentarian and gentleman, the proud title of "President of the National Typographical Union."

He was, indeed, a strange mixture of inconsistencies — always industrious, yet with no well-defined aim in life; void of acquisitiveness, and generous to a fault; of a highly mirthful disposition, yet relishing most the solid intellectual food found in the tragedies of Shakespeare, and other great authors; and always happiest in seeing, or rather, in making others happy, at whatever waste of money or of health or of self; and yet, aimless and drifting, as he seemed, and in many respects *was*, he possessed another order of talent equally remarkable with that already mentioned. This was in the line of dramatic elocution. The late star, James W. Wallack, once remarked

to the writer, after having listened to Carver's recital of some of Shakespeare's strongest passages: "If I possessed that man's qualities as a reader, in connection with my generally acknowledged merits as an actor, I do not think one could easily be found to excel me."

He manifested elocutionary talent in a marked degree before he could scarce talk plain, and was never more delighted than when called upon to speak his little piece. His parents were happy in calling him their future statesman, and none could question the reasonableness of their prophetic hope, had a most excellent mother been spared to train his expanding intellect, and guide his youthful steps.

At the time of his early apprenticeship in the Rochester *Advertiser* office, Dean's theater was located on Exchange street. It was there that Julia Dean commenced to bloom into the great and beautiful star and favorite. The allurements of the stage soon led Carver to divide his spare time o' nights between the hard bed under the imposing stone, and the green room, where he soon ranked as first "supe." His natural desire to be useful and to please, combined with a dramatic passion that would manifest itself, soon made him a favorite with Miss Dean and the company, and resulted in minor parts being assigned him on the stage.

He was a thorough mimic, and imitated perfectly the style of reading of almost every actor he had listened to, whether in comedy or tragedy. He was also well loaded with the negro minstrel element — so much so, in fact, that for a while he went by the name of "Bones." Those were the days when the Morris brothers, "Lou," "Bill" and "Charley" (also Rochester boys), and afterward of national fame, wore blue aprons, and together with Carver, who for a while boarded at their home, went through the incipient stages of "burnt-corkism," in an old barn, to the edification of the ladies and children of the neighborhood, at a penny a head, under the tutelage of the veterans Dave Lull and Sime Rockwell.

Those were also the good old days when volunteer fire companies held forth in all their glory, and when it was the ambition of every lad to "run wid der masheen." No boy possessed a more alert ear for the first sound of an alarm bell, nor seized the drag ropes or helped to "man the brakes" with a keener relish than Carver.

Physically, typographically and dramatically our protege continued to develop until between sixteen and seventeen years of age, when, anticipating Greeley's subsequent advice to young men, he went west, returning to Rochester in 1850, at the age of eighteen, a full-grown man. Few youths ever experienced more of the stern vicissitudes of life in a brief year and a half, than he, during his western career. The winter was spent at Mackinac, among the French and half-breed traders, who, being generally very illiterate, gladly seized upon his services in matters of correspondence, etc. His exuberance of spirits, and powers of mimicry and delineation of character, soon made him a very lion among these rude people, and nothing they had was too good for him. He worked among them, hunted or fished with them, and was foremost in all their sports. The wigwam of the full-blood aborigine, or the cabin of the half-breed, was open to him, with equal hospitality. Buoyant with the spirit of adventure, he enjoyed hugely his rough experience among these lowly denizens of the Wild West, so that the memory of friendship formed among these coarse surroundings, warmly clung to him through after life. There were, however, some experiences which Carver underwent, not usually pictured in the roseate fancy of a youthful adventurer, but which, nevertheless, made indelible impressions upon his memory. Toward springtime the effects of exposure to a severe winter climate became distressingly apparent. Both his feet, having been severely frozen in midwinter, were still annoying him greatly. This misfortune coupled with the use of the rank and poorly cooked food of the natives, seriously undermined his health, the consequences of which manifested themselves in a very painful manner. Almost simultaneously boils broke out upon his body from his knees upward — and for many weeks he suffered great torture, almost out-jobbing Job in the multiplicity of his bilious discomforters. From the effects of this affliction he never fully recovered, and ever after, his person bore ugly scars as mementos of the distressing visitation.

At the time of his sojourn at Mackinac, Chanfrau's sensational play of the "New York Fireman," was all the rage; and there were but few

boys who were not enthused with the spirit of "Mose," the hero of the play. As soon as he became well enough to travel, Carver left Mackinac, and assumed the role of "Mose," with marked success, upon the boards of a number of western theaters, including those of Milwaukee, Detroit, and other prominent places.

He returned to Rochester, as already stated, at the age of eighteen years, and Young America fairly went wild over their whilom friend, now a six-footer, surmounted by a silk tile perched on three hairs, and arrayed in a blue swallowtailed coat with brass buttons, as he posed, *a la* Chanfrau, for their edification.

But his visit to Rochester implied more than merely having a good time with the boys. It was by special appointment with a little black-eyed lady named Sarah Plumb, whose heart he won when but a printer's devil, years before, and she a wee fairy behind the counter of her mother's confectionery store. With all his apparent unstableness of character, a truer love never existed than he bore her, nor was love ever more warmly reciprocated than by Sarah, from the day she plighted her troth, till she had borne him six children, and was finally called upon to strew flowers over his grave. She was a model of retiring, domestic virtue, and although the twain were direct opposites in many characteristics, he was perfection in her eyes, and his strong but consistent will, her ever cheerfully accepted law. But one of their six children, Arthur by name, is still living, all the others having died young.

Immediately after their marriage they went to Cincinnati, where they resided for several years—he working at his trade a greater portion of the time, but giving much attention to readings and dramatic pursuits. Cincinnati was also the home of Augustus Asa Addams (he spelled his name with two "d's"), the great tragedian, and the only successful rival of Edwin Forest, when at his best. Although Carver was then but a boy in years, he soon became a strong favorite and companion of Addams, who aided him very materially in the study of elocution; and when that peer of the great Forest, who now shines in history; aye, that superior in many of the finer traits that denote the artist of highest type, died poor and almost forgotten, because of the one only failing that has wrecked many a gifted man, it was the grateful privilege of Addis M. Carver, with the aid of a single male nurse, to be with and to comfort him through his last illness, and on the day after his death, by the help of a few personal friends, to lay him to rest in Spring Hill cemetery.

(To be continued.)

#### GREETING TO OUR READERS.

Readers! before we shall again have the pleasure of addressing you through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, 1887 will have been substituted for 1886, so we take this opportunity of wishing you all—old and young, rich and poor—



AND



With many, many pleasant returns of the season; and trust that the coming year may bring you, both bodily health and business prosperity.

#### RECEIVED WITH THANKS.

WE acknowledge with many thanks an invitation to the second annual ball of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, on Thanksgiving eve, at the Exposition Annex of that city. We feel satisfied the "boys" had a good time, and regret that other engagements prevented us from being one of them.

Also from Minneapolis Typographical Union, No. 42, to their first annual reception, at Malcom's Hall, on the same evening. Sorry to do so, but must plead inability to be present.

Also to attend the first annual ball given by the employes of the Cleveland Type Foundry, at Curry's Hall, 94 Ontario street, on Monday evening December 13. The invitation card is a beautiful specimen of typography, all the type used being the exclusive production of the above-named establishment.

#### PERSONALS.

WE recently had the pleasure of a call from Mr. T. B. Morton, of the firm of Morton Brothers, 418 West Main street, Louisville, a wide-awake, business, agreeable gentleman.

WE acknowledge the courtesy of a call from Mr. A. D. Wood, steam job printer of Muskegon, Michigan, who was recently in our city looking up a number of improvements he contemplates making in his establishment.

MR. W. A. FOWLER, one of the oldest and most successful of the many paper salesmen traveling for Chicago and eastern houses, will sever his connection, on the New Year, with the jobbing trade, and engage in a general paper commission business on his own account. We wish him abundant success in his new venture; and with his well-known industry, and acquaintance extending throughout the western states to aid him, there is every likelihood of him obtaining it. He has already offers from some of the largest and best-known mills to handle their goods.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Goss Press Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

THE Jameson & Morse Job Printing Company of this city, has been licensed to incorporate, with a stock capital of \$50,000.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER inform us, that the pica size of their new Princess Script, will be ready February 1. See specimen, on page 186.

THE Graphic Illustrated Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of \$25,000, by Cullen A. Rider, E. Dunton Taylor, and Harrison C. Lewis.

MESSRS. McABEE & KENDIG, two well-known Chicago and Washington printers, have just opened a job printing office at 170 Madison street. We wish them success.

THE Union Strawboard Association held an executive meeting in the club rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a few days ago, to discuss the general situation and help maintain prices.

THE National Photo-Engraving Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Charles Corby, John Gelter, and C. T. Drake.

THE list of prices of paper published in the present issue, will be corrected from month to month, by the J. W. Butler Paper Company. It will be especially valuable to country printers.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, now located at 158 and 160 Clark street, will shortly remove to new and more commodious quarters—327 and 329 Dearborn street.

THE last issue of *The Electrotyper*, published by the Shniedewend & Lee Company, of this city, is one of the neatest and most interesting numbers of that sheet it has been our pleasure to peruse.

THE editor of the Beaver Dam (Wisconsin) *Argus* has been cited to appear before the Superior Court of this city for alleged libel. Fred. J. Golding, the complainant, claiming damages to the amount of \$20,000 on that account.

THE Orcutt-Killick Lithographing Company, 341 to 345 Wabash avenue, reports business booming and crowded to its utmost capacity. The probabilities are that ere long it will be compelled to move into more commodious quarters.

MESSRS. SHNIEDEWEND & LEE have just received the sixteenth specimen book of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, consisting of 400 pages, showing all the most improved and elegant faces recently issued by that well-known type foundry.

WM. H. PELLOW, a compositor on the Chicago *Tribune*, died November 30, aged 33 years. Typhoid fever was the cause of his death. He was buried by the Typographical Union in the union lot at Rose Hill cemetery, December 2, 1886.

KNIGHT & LEONARD have their temporary business headquarters at 142 Dearborn street. Their composing and pressrooms are located on



Canal street. They have not yet positively decided on a permanent location, but have two or three advantageous positions under consideration.

Mr. ALBERT AUER, late foreman of the government printing office pressroom, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Stephen McNamara, late pressman with Knight & Leonard, have gone into the manufacture of printers' rollers and roller composition, at 314 South Dearborn street.

THE Butler Paper Company have just issued a handsome catalogue and price list of printers' fancy stationery for the season of 1886-87, in which is given the sizes, styles and prices of ball programmes, visiting, advertising, society, menu and New Year's cards, etc.

THE *Scottish Clansman* is the name of a neat four-column monthly publication issued by Messrs. Fyfe & Campbell, of this city, devoted to the interests of Scottish clans, a social and benevolent organization, composed of Scotchmen and their descendants. From it we learn there are now twenty-three clans in the order.

CHICAGO IN DEMAND.—During the past few days, Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, have received applications from responsible parties in Bombay and Calcutta, India, to become agents for their firm. They have also been requested to furnish estimates for making tools and matrices for a type foundry about to be established in Assyria.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between John W. Ostrander and Charles Huke, was dissolved November 13, by mutual consent, Mr. Huke retiring from the firm, and Mr. Ostrander continuing the business under the name of John W. Ostrander, who assumes all liabilities, and who will make all collections due the late firm.

WM. C. HOLLISTER, formerly employed at Rand, McNally & Co's, and the well-known secretary of the Trades' Assembly, has entered into partnership with Geo. E. Bardwell, under the name of Hollister & Bardwell, 283 and 285 East Madison street. They advertise themselves as music, society and commercial printers. We wish them well.

A VISIT to our representative type foundries, paper warehouses press manufacturers and printers' supply houses justifies us in making the announcement that without exception all profess themselves satisfied with the state of trade, and also with the business outlook. To give the report of one firm would simply be to give the report of all. Business good, and prospects bright, expresses the situation.

THE new discounts on type and printing materials, of twelve per cent for cash in ten days, and ten per cent for cash in thirty days, which were adopted at the last meeting of the Type Founders' Association, and went into effect November 1, seem to have met with very general approval. No perceptible falling off in orders has resulted from the late increase in prices over those in force since January 1, but the condition of trade is good, and bids fair to continue so.

THE Chicago dealers in printing materials have perfected a permanent organization, to be known as the "Western Association of Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials." A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: S. Simons, president; Frank Barhydt, secretary; Paul Shniedewend, treasurer. The object of the association is the advancement of their business interests, by maintaining uniform prices, and establishing more intimate relations with each other, thus securing frequent discussions and comparison of views, and for obtaining more prompt and reliable information as to the responsibility of those dealing or desiring to deal with them.

THE American Press Association of Chicago, will very soon attempt to reduce the cost of composition by introducing in their establishment several of the "Thorne cylindrical typesetting and distributing machines." The American Press Association has already the machines in operation in their establishment in New York City. The Thorne machine comprises a distributing as well as a setting apparatus, either of which may operate independently, or both work simultaneously, at pleasure. Each machine requires an operator, a justifier, and a boy to place in the machine the type for distribution. Two sizes of machines are made, costing at the present time \$1,500 and \$2,000,

respectively. Forty thousand ems of solid composition per day of ten hours is claimed to be the ordinary work of the machine with good operators. THE INLAND PRINTER will give its readers a fair and unprejudiced account of the workings of this machine, and its probable influence upon the printing trade as well as the compositor, in a future issue.

WE direct the especial attention of the craft, especially the older members, to the advertisement in the present issue referring to the first annual banquet and ball of "The Old-Time Printers' Association" of this city, which occurs at the Matteson House, on Monday evening, January 17. It is the intention of the Committee of Arrangement to spare neither pains nor expense to make the occasion an enjoyable one, and from present indications these efforts will certainly be successful. Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort and accommodation of the guests, both those who bring ladies, and those who leave them at home; those who dance, and those who prefer a quiet chat. The Matteson is situated in one of the most central and convenient locations in the city, and those who come may rest assured of an evening's enjoyment. Tickets admitting lady and gentleman, \$5; single tickets, for ladies only, \$2; to be obtained of the officers, the Committee of Arrangements, and at the editorial room of THE INLAND PRINTER, room 26, 159 La Salle street.

A CORRESPONDENT asks the following puzzler: "What do you consider the best daily newspaper in your city?" In reply we would say, Chicago is proud, and justly so, of her daily newspapers. She is proud alike of the enterprise of their managers, the advertising patronage they enjoy, their circulation, their typographical appearance, and the ability with which they are conducted; and this statement applies as well to our one and two cent morning and evening journals, as to what is known as the blanket sheets. While there is, doubtless, a keen and generous rivalry between them, the truth is each seems to occupy a special field, so that distinction or preference would seem invidious. From a typographical standpoint, however, we have no hesitation in awarding the palm to *The Chicago Herald*, which is, in our humble judgment, not only the handsomest daily in Chicago, but one of the handsomest—if not the most handsome—published in the United States, and its contents are generally as interesting as its appearance is attractive—and this is saying a great deal.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

RECORD OFFICE, Ada, Ohio. A number of creditable specimens of general every-day work.

W. M. DONALDSON & Co., Cincinnati. A choice assortment of calendars in colors, all sizes, for 1887.

F. H. GERLOCK & Co., Scranton, Pa. One of the most attractive and effective business cards we have seen in many a day.

GEO. W. BAKER, Tilton, New Hampshire. A very neat and nicely balanced business card worked in colors. The miter is creditably true.

ENNIS & COOK, Hamilton, Ontario. Business cards, on one of which the name of the firm is altogether out of proportion to the other portion of the advertising matter.

C. B. WOODWARD & Co., St. Louis. A very handsome embossed calendar, printed in colors, on engraved blocks. An owl sitting on and surrounded by books is the subject of illustration.

BANNER PRINT, Dundas, Ontario. A number of specimens of creditable every-day work. The jobs are generally neat and in good taste, but there is certainly room for improvement in the press-work.

R. H. D. HOSKINS, Bathgate, Dakota. An exceedingly creditable business card executed by a learner. The design is good, but one side of the card is out of proportion to the other, in the character of the type used.

H. RIVKIN, Syracuse, New York. A goodly assortment of general work. Some of the samples are worthy of praise, while others are just so-so. The material seems to have been selected with care and judgment, but we must again protest against crowding every

ornamented font in the office into one job. Such efforts do not appear to advantage even on a billhead. There is such a thing as over-doing it.

HOADLEY & HACKMAN, Lawrence, Kansas. A general assortment of finer class jobs, all of which were worked on a "Baltimorean" press. We can favorably commend both the general composition and presswork.

THE POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Boston, Mass. The Columbia Bicycle Calendar for 1887, an artistic and elegant work in chromo-lithography and the letterpress. Each day of the year is given upon a separate slip, with a cycling quotation, newsy of information, or otherwise interesting.

PURCELL BROTHERS, Broken Bow, Nebraska. Several neatly executed note and letterheads, circulars, programmes, etc., which are a credit to any office, no matter where located. The taste displayed, and workmanship connected therewith—attractive, yet unpretentious—produce the work that customers like, and which ensures continued patronage.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio. A superb collection of fine commercial work, which it does a printer's heart good to examine; and which, we trust, will go into the hands of learners who are anxious to become thorough masters of their trade. No matter whether we turn to the highly attractive and artistic colored page of a banquet souvenir, or note the exquisite taste displayed in a circular or business card—the impression is the same—all worthy of the highest commendation. It is almost needless to add that the presswork is as meritorious as the composition.

HAIGHT & DUDLEY, Poughkeepsie, New York. There seems to be an individuality stamped on the work of this house that enables us to tell at a glance where it comes from, without looking at the name or imprint. As a master in coloring, Mr. Haight, probably, has no equal, certainly no superior, in the printing profession in the United States. The effectiveness and harmony of colors, tints, etc., has been evidently reduced to a science in his hands. The happy faculty of blending the negative with the positive is preëminently his *forte*; but as we did not set out with the intention of writing a eulogium either on him or his productions, we desist. The office calendar for 1887, just received, issued by his firm, is worthy of his reputation, and this is all that need be said.

SPECIMENS have also been received from the Tuolumne *Independent* office, Sonora, California; Burdette Printing Company, Burlington, Iowa; Edward L. Stuckert, Trenton, New Jersey; T. O. Metcalf & Co., Boston; the *Record* office, New London, Ohio, as also from a large number of other firms, reference to which must be laid over till our January issue.

#### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Columbia River Paper company, La Camas, Washington Territory, has been destroyed by fire.

THE Missouri Paper Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been incorporated, with an authorized capital of \$50,000.

BOSTON parties have been visiting Skowhegan, Maine, looking over the valuable mill privileges with a view to establishing paper and pulp paper mills.

THE Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Gardiner, Maine, which has been making extended improvements in its paper mills, expects to spend \$125,000 on the improvements before the work is completed.

MESSRS. D. H. & A. B. TOWER, the standard paper mill architects, have prepared plans for the Canada Paper Company for a two machine mill at Windsor, Canada, to take the place of its mill burned there not long since.

A VERY advanced process of embossing fine papers while being manufactured, has been invented by J. E. Taylor, of the Springdale Paper Company, Springdale, Massachusetts. Cheapness and perfectness of the impression are its valuable features.

THE Glens Falls Paper Company, Glens Falls, New York, has completed its new pulp mill, and is putting in the machinery. Six water-

wheels will supply the driving power, and these, together with the casings, boxes, draught tubes and other equipments, will consume about 240 tons of iron. The plant will amount to about twenty-four carloads of machinery.

A NEW paper manufacturing company is being formed at Richmond, Virginia, which is expected to shortly build one of the finest paper mills in the country. This company will succeed the Old Dominion Paper Company, which is closing up its business.

AT a meeting of the American Wood Paper Company, recently held at Providence, Rhode Island, Charles F. Mason was re-elected president, and A. K. Hale, secretary and treasurer. The old board of directors was re-elected, save that Royal C. Taft was chosen to fill the place vacated by Mr. Hall.

THERE is a prospect that the big water power at Lunenburg Falls, Vermont, will soon be utilized. A bond for a deed from the Burlington & Lamoille Company has been secured, and a pulp and paper mill company will soon be formed to utilize the privilege. A plant worth \$150,000 will be established, and a force of seventy-five hands required.

THE Crystal Spring Paper Mill, at Middleport, Massachusetts, was leased for a short time by New York parties for the purpose of manufacturing paper from tobacco stems, under W. W. Bennett's patent. The result is reported to have been satisfactory in producing a very white and strong sheet of book paper. The mill is now being enlarged and improved throughout, and will be ready to start up in about four weeks.

A STRAWBOARD lining machine has been patented by Mr. Arnold W. Schlichte, of New York City. The mechanism is such that the operator is able to sever the web which constitutes the lining material between each sheet of board after the material has been pasted and pressed to place upon the board, the parts being so arranged that sheets of board of varying size may be used without changing the adjustment of the machine.

SULPHITE PULP.—A London correspondent writes as follows to the *Paper Trade Journal*: "From what I see and hear, sulphite pulp has not fulfilled, as it was scarcely likely to do, the extravagant expectations formed of it. Several mills on the continent and in England have given it up, throwing out the plant they had erected for its manufacture. The enthusiastic reception, amounting even to a craze, given to this process in America will, I think, be somewhat discredited when results come into play. Paper makers in England don't think nearly so much of it as they did, and I believe the majority of them would much rather buy it than make it. The results are extremely variable from all the processes, and the details most awkward and unsatisfactory to work."

#### ONE THOUSAND QUAIN T CUTS.

We have received from Messrs. Field & Tuer, London, through Scribner & Welford, New York, a copy of "*1,000 Quaint Cuts from Books of Other Days*." As the name signifies, it is a volume of impressions made from wood cuts engraved between fifty and sixty years ago; some, however, belong to the last of the seventeenth century, and a few are by living artists. The accompanying specimens therefrom may prove of interest to our readers. The selection includes amusing



illustrations from children's story books, fables, class books, etc.; also, pictorial initial letters and curious designs and ornaments from original wood blocks. To those specially interested in the study of the growth of wood engraving, we can earnestly commend the work. For sale by the above named firm. Price, 40 cents.



"FINDING OF MOSES."

Specimen of a Reproduction of Steel Engraving by the MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 535 Pearl street, New York.



## OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

ST. LOUIS contributed \$200 to the Childs-Drexel fund.

A NEW YORK printer (?) advertises to print 20,000 handbills for \$6.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT does not pay over \$1.50 per pound for any ink now, and buys most of it for less.

THE St. Paul *Globe* is erecting a ten-story structure, which, when finished, will be one of the finest offices in the country.

SINCE the close of the last session of the International Typographical Union, sixteen new unions have been chartered.

THE *Boycotter*, of New York, has changed its name to that of *The Union Printer*. We think the movement a wise one.

THE employing printers of St. Paul have formed an organization for mutual benefit, protection from deadbeats and correction of trade abuses.

MR. D. M. PASCOE, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was married on Thanksgiving eve to Miss Annie Marion.

RAMSEY, MILLETT & HUDSON, printers and binders, Kansas City, Missouri, have recently moved into a new five story and basement building at 224 and 226 West Fifth street.

W. H. HICKMAN has been reappointed as assistant foreman of the *Congressional Record*. This daily congressional thermometer has been resumed, and many compositors are happy thereby.

A LARGE number of publishers throughout the Northwest, during the recent snow blockade, were obliged to resort to the old wrapping-paper scheme, or abandon their issues for the time being.

THE plate printers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, have received an advance from \$6 to \$6.25 per thousand for printing the registered backs of the United States notes.

AT the recent annual election of No. 6 (New York) Typographical Union, 2,686 votes were cast, the successful contestant for president, Mr. Glackin, receiving 1,483 votes, to that of 1,174 cast for his opponent, Mr. Flinn.

SOME time ago a boy had his foot cut off in a Campbell printing press in the establishment of W. H. H. Rogers, 51 Leonard street, New York. The boy sued for \$20,000 damages, and has just recovered a judgment of \$5,000.

CHARTERS have been issued by the International Typographical Union as follows: Vincennes, Indiana, No. 142; Fresno City, California, No. 144; Carlisle, Pennsylvania, No. 147; Wichita, Kansas, No. 148, and Boston Press Feeders, No. 2.

PUBLIC Printer Benedict made three important appointments in his office on the 13th ultimo, Mr. James E. Bright being made foreman of the jobroom, Mr. G. A. R. McNeir foreman of the *Congressional Record*, and Mr. Albert G. Sardo foreman of the pressroom.

AT a recent meeting of Columbia Typographical Union it was resolved to restore the scale of prices on newspapers. To this end a circular was sent to the different publishers stating that after November 25, the union would demand 50 cents a thousand on newspapers.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. B. Thomas and C. J. Miller, Newcastle, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Thomas will locate in Los Angeles, California. The business, however, will be continued under the firm name of Miller & Van Gorden.

DANIEL CHRISTIAN, ex-treasurer of Huntington county, has brought suit in the Huntington Circuit Court against the Huntington Herald Publishing Company for libel, claiming damages which aggregate \$40,000,—a rather large sum for the proprietor of a county newspaper to have on deposit.

FOR some time past there has been an effort in progress to organize a union of the printers of New Albany, and, after considerable agitation, the organization was perfected December 10, with the following officers elected: Theodore G. Dyer, president; Nelson R. Petrey, vice-president; Ed. White, recording secretary; Ben. Strickland, corresponding and financial secretary; Mr. McPheters, treasurer. The organization

will be known as New Albany Typographical Union, No. —, and starts out with sixteen charter members. Monday night, December 20, is set for the next regular meeting, and it is expected a deputy organizer will be present, when an application for charter to the International Typographical Union will be made.

MESSRS. REED & HALPIN, both well-known printers of Chicago, formerly employes of Rand, McNally & Co's, have just started a very creditable appearing and edited sheet at Crossville, Tennessee, called *The Crossville Times*. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them abundant success in their new enterprise and field of labor.

QUICK WORK.—*The Union Printer*, of New York, of Saturday, November 20, contains the following:—"Last Saturday night the stereotypers on the *World* cast and finished ninety-eight plates in just forty-nine minutes. They used three casting-boxes, and I think take the lead, although they have often done as well before."

AN enterprising subscriber sends us a specimen of job (?) printing from Anselmo, Nebraska, with the suggestion that it would be well to have it framed, a hint we respectfully decline to act on, as we can put our money to better use. Besides, we don't need to go to a Nebraska village for blacksmith work. We can find that nearer home.

THE *Craftsman*, of Washington, says: "Chief Organizer David P. Boyer has been consulting with President Aimson of the International Typographical Union in regard to the 'plate' question that is causing so much trouble in various portions of the country. He thinks that the question at issue between the parties who manufacture the plates and the typographical unions can all be adjusted without any trouble."

THE following will be the officers of Topeka Typographical Union, No. 121, for the ensuing year: W. R. Goodenough, president; D. H. Christophel, vice-president; Frank C. Scott, financial secretary; I. P. Groome, recording secretary; Franklin Barnes, treasurer; Ed. MacLennan, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Della M. Sloan, J. F. Blake, J. J. Johnson, H. M. Ives, K. U. Whitted, M. A. Miller and D. M. Peffer, trustees.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet, with the caption, "Rules for Composition on the New Orleans Picayune," containing instructions to the compositors on that sheet, as to the rules to be followed on capitalization, spelling and divisions, punctuation, abbreviations, figures, quotations, italics, roman and small caps, credits, dates, tabular work, etc. It may do very well for compositors holding regular "sits," who have time to study it, but the poor devil of a "sub," ignorant of its contents, is to be pitied, who goes to work handicapped by its eight solid pages of rules, many of which are in direct contrariety to those followed in the leading printing offices of the United States. But we suppose they have cranks—proofreading cranks—in New Orleans as well as in New York or Chicago.

THE last issue of *The Craftsman* contains a communication from Mr. C. Drummond, secretary London Society of Compositors, denying *in toto* the statements of an American compositor, lately visiting England in search of health, who charged the secretary with threatening to "kick him out of his office," when asking for work. He also as emphatically denies the correctness of Mr. Caton's statements regarding the scale of prices paid, system of measurement, etc., and cites facts to sustain his denial. While we sincerely regret that any unpleasantness should have arisen in the premises, we are pleased that Mr. Drummond thought the charges of sufficient importance to warrant him in placing himself in a proper light before American printers, under his own signature. We have too many compositors in the United States who have come from the other side of the pond, who are treated as well as those to the manor born, to allow such accusations as Mr. Caton's to be passed in silence. American printers demand reciprocity, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

## FOREIGN.

THE French Federation of Printers was founded in 1881, and consisted of ninety-nine unions or sections representing nearly 7,000 members. Each section had its own rules, and its own executive, which is in permanent relation with the central committee, and necessarily their rules are in accord with the general rules which govern the



whole associations. They have no general fund for out of work, sick or invalid members, but several of the sections have funds for these purposes.

THE balance sheet of the Hobart branch of the typographical association shows that the receipts for the half year ending June 30, were £186 9s. 1d., while the expenditure amounted to £114 1s., leaving a balance of £72 8s. 1d.

PERSIAN books, in a decorated style, are now produced in the new native printing houses of Constantinople. Some of the copies are sent to Teheran, but the greater part of them are designed for the local school of Persian scholarship.

A GENERAL strike of the compositors in Berlin is threatened. The men contend that the tariff recently decided on is proving unfair, and they give their employers until January 1 to consider the matter. The impending strike will involve almost every newspaper in the German capital.

RARE books and manuscripts in the National Library of France are to be photographed, so that in case of fire or theft they can be reproduced. Besides copies can thus be furnished to other libraries in France and foreign countries, from the sale of which the expense of the undertaking may be defrayed.

THE London Musical Publishing Company, limited, invite applications for an issue of £20,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The company was established in 1883, and the shareholders having recently decided to increase the capital from £10,000 to £100,000. It is a portion of this enlarged capital that is now offered.

THE *Australasian Typographical Journal* states that trade at Melbourne has been exceedingly dull, and the list of unemployed has been largely augmented by arrivals from New South Wales and South Australia. The increase of two cents on morning and weekly papers has caused an influx of compositors for whom no work can be found. In Adelaide also, trade is very quiet.

PROPORTIONALLY great has been the increase in the membership of the London Society of Compositors, the total number being now 6,580, or 170 more than a twelvemonth ago. Eighty-one members are on the superannuation list, fourteen have emigrated, and thirteen have been removed by death. The aggregate ages of the latter amounted to 642 years, the minimum and maximum being respectively twenty-six and seventy-three. The average age of each of the deceased was forty-nine years and nearly five months.—*The London Printing Times and Lithographer*.

HERR A. HALLAUSKA, an enthusiastic disciple of Gutenberg, residing at the small Austrian town of Hallein, has perfected his process of "Selenotype" in a really wonderful manner, and surpassing by far the original "Chautype." The work has such a variety of figures and beauty of colors that it becomes really artistic printing, and it is securing the rapidly increasing interest and admiration of the trade. Herr Hallauska sells sets of his plates, and would also sell the secret of his proceedings at moderate terms. His address is that given above.—*London Printers' Register*.

RUSSIAN POSTAL AUTHORITIES AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—A few days ago a copy of the *London Standard* of the 26th August, which had passed through the Russian postoffice, was exhibited in the Exchange newsroom, Liverpool, and created a very great amount of interest from the fact of its treatment at the hands of the Russian authorities. The first of the leading articles was completely obliterated. It was a little over a column in length, but from one end to the other not a single word could be discerned. The apparatus used for the obliteration of the article was evidently one made expressly for the purpose, as care had been taken not to infringe on the matter next to the objectionable article. It was not mentioned which part of Russia the paper had come from. The mere fact was announced that it had passed through the Russian postoffice. The article on which the vigilance of the Russian authorities has been so unmistakably shown commences as follows: "The success of the Russian conspiracy for the dethronement of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, has been as short-lived as while it lasted, it was scandalous."—*Scotsman*.

#### HOW TO GET THE WEIGHT OF PAPER.

When paper of irregular size must be ordered, and it is important to retain a certain thickness, as in case of enlargement of form of ordinary 24mo. to 32mo., or in case of its reduction to a 16mo., the proper weight of the size wanted may be determined by a simple calculation, thus: The difference between twenty-four and thirty-two, or between twenty-four and sixteen is eight, or eight twenty-fourths, or one-third. The size of paper wanted should weigh one-third more for the 32-page form, or one-third less for the 16-page form. When the proportion between the sizes is not regular, as in the above case, the desired weight may be found by reducing both sizes (the paper in use and the paper desired) to square inches, making a question in simple proportion. For example: To find the weight of a ream of paper 20 by 30 inches, of the same thickness as a ream of paper 24 by 38 inches, weighing forty pounds. Multiply together the length and width of the smaller size, 20 by 30, which gives six hundred square inches. Multiply the length and width of the larger sheet, 24 by 38, which gives 912 square inches. It is now a simple question of proportion. As 912 is to 600 so is forty to the answer, which is twenty-six and one-third.

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 : 600 :: 40 \\ \quad \quad 40 \\ \hline 912)24000(26\frac{1}{3}\text{lb.} \\ \underline{1824} \\ 5760 \\ \underline{5472} \\ 288, \text{ or about } \frac{1}{3}. \text{—Exchange.} \end{array}$$

#### THE EARLY USE OF WOOD IN PAPER MAKING.

The application of wood to paper making is by no means new. In 1800, Matthias Koop patented a method of manufacturing paper from different kinds of wood.

It is nearly ninety years since a paper mill in Fairhaven, Vermont, made wrapping paper from basswood bark (*Tilia Americana*), and about fifty-six years since one Beard, of Frejus, in France, invented a mode of making paper from wood.

Early in 1826, the brothers Cappucino, paper makers of Turin, discovered the means of supplying the want of rags by the fabrication of paper from the thin bark of the poplar, willow and other kinds of wood. The Academy of Sciences having examined the specimens of writing, printing and wrapping paper thus produced, acknowledged their goodness and praised the inventor. The king granted the inventors an exclusive privilege for ten years for making paper from ligneous materials. In 1838, James Vincent Desgrand took out a patent for making paper and pasteboard with wood reduced into a pulp; of the different white woods he found poplar to answer the best. In 1855, William Johnson was granted a patent for improvements in the application of various substances containing woody fiber to the manufacture of white paper pulp, such as the inner bass of the lime tree and other *Tiliaceae*, the willow, birch and elder. From that time to the present numerous other patents have been granted, both in Europe and America, for reducing wood fiber to pulp suitable for paper.

At the London International Exhibition of 1862, Wurtemberg contributed several samples of paper made from wood pulp mixed with rags, the proportion of the former varying from ten to eighty per cent; the paper was reported to be serviceable, although of a low quality. The wood was simply rubbed down against the periphery of a wheel prepared with a rough face.

At the Paris Exhibition in 1867, was to be seen in action one of the large machines of fifty-horse power, working the process of Henry Voelter, of Heidenheim, Wurtemberg, for making wood pulp for paper. The exhibitor, who was the first to carry on the manufacture, has developed it on a large scale, and greatly reduced the price of all kinds of paper, by introducing from thirty to sixty per cent of wood pulp in the material; and now there is not a journal published in Germany which does not contain more or less wood pulp in the paper used,—*Exchange*.

## RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

## ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

351,830.—Printers' use. Combined machine for. C. D. Fish, Ansonia, Conn.  
351,991.—Printing machines. Sheet-delivery apparatus. C. B. Maxson, West-  
erly, R. I.

## ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

352,248.—Printers' forms. Lock-up for. W. Lloyd, Chicago, Ill.  
352,402.—Printing machines. Sheet-delivery apparatus for. G. P. Fenner, New  
London, Conn.  
352,837.—Printing press. M. Gally, New York, N. Y.

## ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 16, 1886.

352,854.—Printers' galley. F. P. Butman, Holbrook, Mass.  
352,653.—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. R. Michle, Chicago, Ill.

## ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

There were no printing patents included in this issue.

## ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

353,576.—Printing machine registering device. F. L. & S. G. Goss, Chicago, Ill.  
353,312.—Printing machine. Web-perfecting platen. W. N. Kelley, Hoosier  
Falls, N. Y.  
353,555.—Printing machines. Rotary cutter for web. F. L. & S. G. Goss, Chi-  
cago, Ill.  
353,527.—Printing wheel. W. R. Bacon, London, England.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JOSEPH PULITZER'S profits for 1886, as proprietor of the New York *World*, will, it is said, reach \$600,000.

DURING the past ten years two presidents of the New York Club have been elected to congress from city districts.

IT appears that highly compressed paper of a suitable thickness has been found to make excellent beds for billiard tables.

IT is alleged that paper is about to be used for driving belts. It undergoes several processes for this purpose, including a treatment with acid.

THE Omaha Publishing Company (not incorporated), Omaha, Nebraska, has been succeeded by a corporation bearing the same name.

THE new *Scribner's Magazine*, Charles Scribner's Sons publishers, will appear about December 15. Numerous literary novelties are promised.

THE Cleveland Type Foundry has just issued a catalogue containing specimens of their newest designs in ornamental type, borders, ornaments, etc. Send for a copy.

MR. ELLIS PATTEE, who has been with the Des Moines *Register* since 1856, left that city a few days ago, with his family, for San Diego, California. He goes with the hope of regaining his health and strength.

MISS ELIZABETH HOE, daughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, New York, of the well-known press manufacturing firm of R. Hoe & Co., was married on Thursday, November 11, to Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn.

To make silver ink use: White gum arabic, one part; distilled water, four parts; silicate of soda in solution, one part. Triturate with the best silver bronze powder sufficient to give the solution the required brilliancy.

To preserve marks of the ordinary lead pencil, two plans are proposed: coat them over with a solution of collodion, adding two per cent of sterine; or immerse the paper containing marks in a bath of clear water, then flow or immerse in milk a moment, and hang up to dry.

To make an elastic mucilage: To 20 parts of alcohol add 1 part of salicylic acid, 3 parts of soft soap, and 3 parts of glycerine. Shake well, and then add a mucilage made of 93 parts of gum arabic and 180 parts of water. This is said to keep well, and to be thoroughly elastic.

WE have received from Messrs. Golding & Co., Boston, the first issue of the new series of the *Printers' Review*, a quarterly sixteen-page journal, devoted principally to the interests of the firm publishing

it, but which also contains a deal of interesting information to the craft at large. It is a model of typographic neatness, the paper and presswork corresponding therewith.

THE new South Boston *Recorder* offers a number of novel inducements to subscribers, among them a policy of insurance against fire for \$25, on any dwelling house, furniture or wearing apparel not covered by insurance. *Family Fiction* offers subscribers a life insurance policy of \$50.

To copy printed matter on any absorbent paper, damp the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and press in an ordinary copying press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper by wetting with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

IN reply to a number of inquiries received, we are authorized to state that the price of the treatise on photo-engraving and photo-lithography, recently published by W. T. Wilkinson, Otley, Yorkshire, England, is \$1.50 per copy. It is well worth the money. See advertisement of Gayton A. Douglass, page 232.

To make a good ground tint, use three pounds of magnesia ground up in a half a gallon of plate oil. This forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of colors, as black, vermilion, lemon-yellow and bronze-blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

REMARKABLE things are found in books sometimes. Here is a list of a few discovered in a Koran that was stripped preparatory to rebinding by a well-known London binder a short time ago: a flea, beetle, spider, fly, louse, several seeds, some grains of corn, and yet another mysterious insect, which no one has been yet able to identify.

FROM the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, we acknowledge the receipt of several samples of the Orvis feed guide, a very useful little article. It is adjusted by cutting a slot in the tympan sheet, about one-fourth inch long, and one-fourth below the feeding line, for the insertion of the guide. Price 25 cents per set.

To separate the leaves of charred books or deeds, a French official has devised the following means: Cut off the back of the charred book so as to render the leaves absolutely independent from one another, then soak them, and dry them rapidly by a current of hot air. The leaves will then separate, but must, of course, be handled with extreme care.

AN official return of the manufacture of playing cards in England, shows that at the present time there are nineteen manufacturers in the United Kingdom, each paying a license of twenty shillings, and producing last year 800,000 packs. Half as many more were imported from Austria and America. The stamp duty on those cards last year amounted to nearly £15,000.

IT is reported in French trade journals that Messrs. Soldati & Desart, lithographers and printers, in Batna, Algiers, have discovered in that vicinity large quantities of lithographic stone. Aid from the government in getting out the stones was asked, but refused. Permission to quarry them was, however given, but under such restrictions as to practically prevent the work going on. The matter is much talked of in Europe.

A MONTHLY publication called *Work and Wages* has just been started in Holyoke, Massachusetts, by Clark W. Bryan, publisher of the *Paper World* and *Good Housekeeping*. The object of the new journal, as declared in the prospectus, is the promotion of better relations between capital and labor. The first number, now before us, presents an excellent typographical appearance, and contains many instructive and interesting articles alike to employer and employé. We certainly wish it abundant success.

A TILTON (New Hampshire) correspondent thus describes his *modus operandi* for preparing lines cut from pine boards, which will no doubt prove of value to a large number of our readers: "After inking and taking a proof and trimming up the inequalities in the letters, I take a piece of wiping waste or soft cotton, or woolen cloth, and give the board a thorough rubbing with either kerosene or linseed oil.

When this, with the ink which was on the face of the line, has been rubbed in thoroughly, I shellac the same, using only a small enough quantity of it to be rubbed in, as was the oil, before it dries hard."

THE blank book manufacturers of New York have organized an association to be known as the American Blank Book Manufacturers' Association, with the view of improving the condition of the blank book business, and for the protection of the mutual interests of each member of the association. Wm. B. Boorum is president; J. M. Fairchild, vice-president; Frank Bowman, secretary, and Alexander Agar, treasurer.

To give printing and lithographic inks a bronze or changeable hue, take one pound of gum shellac and dissolve it in five pints of spirits of alcohol (95 per cent) for twenty-four hours; then add about nine or ten ounces of aniline red. Let it stand for a few hours and it will be ready for use. Add this to any good black, blue or other dark ink as needed, in quantities to suit. The result will be a rich, dark or changeable hue.

To give printers' dark ink a bronze or changeable hue, take one and one-half pounds gum shellac and dissolve it in one gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add fourteen ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours longer when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue-black or other dark inks, as needed, in quantities to suit, when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich dark or changeable hue.

*Paper and Press*, of Philadelphia, has changed hands, and will in future be published by Mr. W. M. Patton, a gentleman well and favorably known to the paper, stationery and printing trades. It is proposed to widen the field, and enlarge the scope of usefulness which this journal has heretofore occupied, and THE INLAND PRINTER sincerely trusts that the efforts of its manager and editor in this direction will be crowned with abundant success.

THE Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, are now turning out their New Style Noiseless Liberty Job Printing Press, which is unsurpassed in simplicity of construction, speed, durability, register and clearness and evenness of impression. It has an entirely new throw-off, ink fountain, distributing arrangement and noiseless gripper motion. It is built on the interchangeable plan, and any part can be had at once, fitting exactly the one to be replaced.

THE name of Mr. George Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, having been prominently mentioned and favorably received as a candidate for mayor of that city at the ensuing election in February, under its amended charter, that gentleman authorizes the statement to be made, that, while he feels grateful for all such expressions of good opinion, he desires to have it distinctly understood that he cannot, under any circumstances, accept either a nomination for or an election to that or any other office. Sorry that such is the case.

MR. ROBERT LUCE, of the Boston *Globe* editorial staff, has just issued a very instructive and useful little work, under the caption of "Writing for the Press," being a manual for editors, reporters, correspondents and printers. It has been specially prepared with a view to instructing writers for the press in the art of preparing copy for the editor, and the author has succeeded admirably in his endeavor. It is a *multum in parvo*, and literally worth its weight in gold. By all means send for a copy, the price, prepaid, for which is twenty-five cents.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA, manufacturers of printers' rollers and roller composition, 49 and 51 Rose street, New York, who were awarded, at the recent "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition," held in New Orleans, the first prize gold medal, possess the oldest and largest establishment of the kind in America. They have over two thousand molds in use, embracing every conceivable length and diameter for any kind of press ever made. Rollers received by them one morning are generally ready to return the day following, *if boxed*. Correspondence solicited.

THE Lithographer Publishing Co., New York, is about to issue a directory of the lithographic and allied trades, the first edition of which will consist of 5,000 copies. The selling price of the book will be \$3, if subscribed before publication. As soon as issued,

the price to non-subscribers will be \$5. We feel satisfied the undertaking is in good hands, and that a reliable and valuable directory will be produced as the result of their labors. Parties desirous of advertising in or subscribing for same should address, The Lithographic Publishing Company, 12 Centre street, room 5, New York.

THE John L. Murphy Publishing Company, of Newark, New Jersey, was organized and incorporated on the 11th of November with a fully paid up capital of \$200,000. The officers and board of directors are well known and responsible citizens of Trenton, and are as follows: J. L. Murphy, president and treasurer; Wm. Cloke, secretary; Ellwood Parsons, Jas. C. Taylor, Wilson I. Haven, constituting the board of directors. The company is specially organized for the purpose of carrying on extensively the printing and publishing business, and the publication of a valuable and popular line of works of business and commercial references, with branch offices, agencies and correspondents in all the principal cities in the United States, Canada and Europe. The price of the work will be \$3 per copy. The Philadelphia office is at 527 Chestnut street.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

**Boston.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

**Baltimore.**—State of trade, good; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Have prospect of having composition on morning papers increased to 45 cents.

**Chicago.**—State of trade, not as good as it should be at this season; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago is still flooded with printers.

**Columbia.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good for one month; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$13 for fifty-four hours; job printers, \$18 to \$20. Prospects for subs good until adjournment of legislature.

**Dayton.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Home printers all employed.

**Denver.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Town is full of idle men.

**Detroit.**—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No demand for printers at present. There are now too many newspaper men here.

**Joliet.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for one month; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. A fair chance for a sub now and then until after the holidays.

**Kalamazoo.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12. Demand about supplied.

**Mobile.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Keep away; demand fully supplied.

**New Haven.**—State of trade, pretty fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Keep clear of New Haven; more here than needed for the present.

**Omaha.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Town is full of idle printers.

**Sacramento.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

**South Bend.**—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. All resident printers employed.

**Springfield.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Good men can generally get work.

**St. Louis.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, \$18 per week.

**Toronto.**—State of trade, somewhat better; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11.

**Winnipeg.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than previous report; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Keep away from the Canadian Northwest. A general tendency to reduce wages. The probabilities are that an increase will be asked on morning papers.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY makes a magnificent holiday present, and no library or counting room is complete without it.

MESSRS. VAN ALLEN & BURROUGHS, printing press machinists, 59 Ann street, and 17 and 19 Rose street, New York, are now offering to the trade one of the finest and largest lots of late style printing presses ever presented, second hand. Parties desirous of obtaining bargains should address them as above.

MESSRS. F. W. REDFIELD & Co., of Fair Haven, Vermont, offer to the trade a slate imposing stone, which, it is claimed, is far stronger than marble, and is, at the same time, furnished at one-fourth its cost. Testimonials as to its durability and adaptability for the purpose named have been received from a large number of purchasers. See advertisement.

FROM the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, we acknowledge the receipt of a handsome price list of printers' material, and condensed specimen book of wood type, containing many new and attractive faces and articles, samples of which will appear in subsequent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is gotten up in the highest style of the art, and is from the well-known establishment of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie.

We direct the especial attention of printers and pressmen to the advertisement of the Electrine Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, in regard to their Inkoleum. From all quarters come words of recommendation, and it seems to be attracting the attention of printers throughout the world. Among some of the latest orders received are applications from Melbourne, London, Madrid and Lisbon.

THE new high-pressure motor manufactured by the Tuerk Hydraulic Power Company, of Sycamore, Illinois, advertised in the present issue is highly recommended for printing-press power, being now in successful operation in more than three hundred printing offices. It is claimed to have a higher percentage of power than any other motor or water engine; it is also safe (there being no danger of explosion), durable and cheap—points to be remembered. Write for a catalogue.

THE various makes of Paragon Paper and Card Cutting Machines, manufactured by Edward L. Miller, 328 Vine street and 327 New street, Philadelphia, are recognized as among the very best in the market. Among them may be mentioned the Paragon Front Lever (30 and 32-inch) Cutter, which gauges to three-fourths of an inch of the knife; the 14-inch Lever Cutter, which cuts  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of thickness of paper, and the Paragon Paper and Card Cutting ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  and 25-inch) Machine, which gauges to within a half-inch of the knife. Write for descriptive circular.

AMONG the many manufacturers of roller composition none occupy a more prominent position than Wild & Stevens, proprietors of the largest roller casting establishment in New England, located at 8 and 12 Hawley Place, Boston. Their "Improved Standard" and "Anglo-American Composition" are recognized in every respect as equal to the very best in the market, and are each manufactured in grades adapted to various presses, classes of work, speed and temperature. Furnished in quantities to suit, nicely boxed, with full directions for use, the former at 30 cents, the latter at 50 cents per pound. He must be a fool indeed, who prefers to bother with "casting rollers," when such material, as provided by this firm, can be obtained at such rates. See advertisement.

THE Thorp-Gordon Press Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, under the laws of the State of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the manufacture of the Old Style Gordon Press, with Mr. Thorp's patented improvements. Patents embodying over thirty claims having recently been granted to Mr. Thorp. Among these are several very important improvements, which, it is claimed, will render the presses manufactured by this company, very popular. The company is now putting in a very extensive plant of the latest improved machinery and tools, designed expressly for the purpose, which will enable it to turn out a press superior in many features

to those now on the market. The superior facilities for the rapid manufacture of these presses possessed by the company, will enable it to furnish them at a very reasonable price. It expects to have the first lot out in about sixty days.

THE celebrated Sanborn "Star" paper cutting machines seem to have an ever increasing popularity. In addition to the hundreds already in use, the following well-known firms are among those who have recently added these cutters to their establishments: Western Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati; Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville; Short & Foreman, Cleveland; Poole Bros., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and many others. Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, will gladly send catalogues of their machinery to all prospective purchasers.

## PHOTO-ZINC-ENGRAVINGS.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to the two pages of beautiful specimens of photo-zincography in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, from the well-known establishment of A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers and photo-zinc-engravers, 119 Monroe street, Chicago, illustrating as they do, the practical and highly satisfactory results, secured by this process, which emphatically combines simplicity, rapidity, and cheapness—three important essentials which must commend themselves to those who have work of this character in almost daily requirement, while the appreciation with which it is regarded, is attested by its increasing popularity and growth.

When ordering, customers would do well to observe that prints and pen drawings, and most steel-engraved and lithographic prints can be reproduced direct, with fidelity, and satisfactory results. The copy furnished, however, must be in *clear black lines or stipple, and on perfectly white paper*. This is reproduced with photographic accuracy, so that as a rule, only minor defects can be remedied. Of all photographs, pencil sketches, and designs in pale lines, pen and ink drawings must be made in thoroughly black ink on best white bristol board before engraving; but such drawings should not be made more than twice the length and width of the plate wanted. Photographs and tints can be used in the usual manner, but should be of convenient size, showing plainly all parts of the objects—in portraits especially those of the eyes and mouth. When copy is to be either reduced or enlarged, the relative proportions are preserved. Estimates carefully and promptly furnished.

## MORE PROGRESS IN INVENTION.

An eastern exchange says: A company of printers and mechanical experts assembled one day last week to witness the operation of a new printing press, invented and constructed by one of the leading printing press inventors, Mr. Gally, of New York, who is well known to many of our readers as a distinguished inventor in other branches of scientific mechanics and the arts. Mr. Gally was the inventor of the "Universal Printing Machine," which has been for many years the leading press of its class, and largely used in all countries of the world. He is still proprietor of the Universal Press business, and it would seem that a press so good, and having such a world-wide reputation, would need no improvement. Wishing, however, to do still better, Mr. Gally has produced a press, which so far surpasses the "Universal" of a year ago, that it will supersede it at once, and give to his business a new lease of life against all competition. Some of the patents on the old press are about running out, and manufacturers have been anxiously waiting for the opportunity when the patent protection would cease, to adopt the devices for their own benefit; but the appearance of the "New Universal," so far surpassing anything of the old, puts an end to all temptation in that direction. It is often the case that inventors, especially in large undertakings, after spending years in perfecting their inventions, and then putting all their means into the business of placing them on the market, find their patents expiring, and manufacturers and capitalists ready to step in and take away their reward. We are glad to see that for once, at least, the inventor is ahead; that his market is safe, and that if manufacturers wish to do anything at all, it will be to manufacture for the inventor.



## A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

In our advertising columns will be found a description of the Bagley & Sewall Company's New Cylinder Presses, which are a new series built under the patented inventions of Andrew Campbell, whose name and improvements in printing machinery are too well known to the trade to need any introduction, though in these, his latest inventions, he has far surpassed his former triumphs, and produced a machine from which all the defects of the old ones have been eliminated, and new and live ideas introduced. This company is now manufacturing several styles of presses, embodying these improvements; under which we might mention "The Plain Country," which can be run either by hand or steam, "The Complete Press," "The Job and News Press," "The Job and Book Press," "The Book Press," and "The Lithographic Press." No pains or expense have been spared, either in material or workmanship, to make these machines models of mechanical perfection, and we feel satisfied that a practical test of their merits is all that is necessary to secure them a wide and deserved popularity. Address, The Bagley & Sewall Company, Watertown, New York, or Thos. H. Senior, 26 Beekman street, New York City.

## THE KIDDER PRESSES.

Since the appearance in these pages, last August, of a description of the Kidder presses, many inquiries have come to us touching their design, construction and practicability; and numerous questions as to the possibility of obtaining paper in the roll, as needed. The writer has taken pains to inform himself, both by observation and inquiry, and can assure all that the Kidder press fulfills its design completely, is carefully, thoroughly and strongly built, as a fast-running press must of necessity be to endure, and is practical in every sense.

It is our privilege to commend all effort to improve printing material, and thus reduce the cost of printed matter, and increase the printer's profit. A press upon which a form can be made ready and two thousand labels printed in fifteen minutes is surely an advance on former methods. And the wonder increases as one stands before the same press and sees coming from it local railroad tickets, printed in two colors, consecutively numbered in a third color, scored, cut up, piled and counted without the least confusion or hitch of any kind, at the rate of 70,000 per hour. In a single color the press would have a capacity, for example, of from 50,000 to 200,000 finished labels, per hour, according to size. Such marvelous execution gives to the Kidder presses an exclusive field of their own, in which no one who has witnessed their operations will care to compete by the old methods.

But here let us say that it is an error to suppose there is no corresponding advantage in the "Kidder" for "short runs." In the way of labor-saving appliances nothing, apparently, has been spared, and the presses are made ready and started with such surprising quickness that we see no reason why the advantage does not obtain on any class of plain or two-color work for which paper is available.

As to the supply of paper in the roll, we find here in this market only news and manilas regularly in stock, with some of the paper dealers, while in Boston, where a large number of the Kidder presses are in use, nearly every kind of paper, except "loft dried," may be had in the roll as readily as in the sheet. When the Kidder Company first began the manufacture of their presses, they found among paper dealers such a lack of faith in self-feeding job presses, that they were obliged to guarantee one house against loss before they could induce it to put in a stock of paper in the roll to meet a demand not then created. Subsequent results justified the company's faith in their idea. They were never called upon to make good their guarantee. It will hardly be questioned by any one who studies the signs of the times, that a vast amount of job printing in future is destined to be done, in many lines, from the roll upon the self-feeding press. The enterprising printer will not, we opine, be slow to see this.

From the history of roll paper for the past few years, in the East, we conclude, decidedly, that for self-feeding job presses there is an established and steadily increasing demand—a demand which is all the more stable and reliable, in that it has been reached in the face of much prejudice, and in spite of the serious difficulty, which for a long time existed, of obtaining paper in the roll.

## AN EXCELLENT THING.

The attention of our readers is called to the fact that a new through line between Chicago, and Marshalltown, Iowa, has been established via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in connection with the Central Iowa Railroad. A train leaves Chicago in the evening, and runs solid between that point and Marshalltown, via Keithsburg, Oskaloosa, and Grinnell, arriving at Marshalltown about noon. Returning, leaves Marshalltown the latter part of the afternoon, arriving at Chicago the next morning. Through coaches and sleeping cars on both trains.

For further information, call on, or address any railroad ticket agent, or Paul Morton, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago.

HIT HIM AGAIN.—About five weeks since, H. P. Hall, a St. Paul "patent inside" printer, sent a hatful of type and a broken-backed press to Devil's Lake for the purpose of publishing a paper, in which to advertise certain mortgage foreclosures. The first issue of the paper contained eight or ten foreclosures printed from plates prepared in St. Paul. One of the mortgagors, whose land is to be foreclosed by Hall's "patent" process, has asked for and obtained an injunction out of Judge McConnell's court against the sale taking place, on the ground, first, that the required publication has not been made in a newspaper, but in a handbill or circular having no circulation; and second, the attorneys whose names appeared at the bottom of the "patent" foreclosure plates, are not attorneys of record in Dakota, as the law requires they should be. Thus has the scheme of Mr. Hall, the alleged "printer's friend," to take important and profitable advertising away from local printers and the home newspaper, been nipped in the bud. Hall's "patent" foreclosure business, if successful in Ramsey county, would take root and grow up like a mushroom all over Dakota. Boys, let's pass Hall around on the injunction. There is no "patent" on it.—*Hanson County (Dakota) Advocate.*

A GOOD OPENING for a practical man, with ambition, energy and pluck. On account of failing health will sell the best equipped, longest established and best paying newspaper and job office within a radius of fifty miles. In a small city with large prospects. Address G., care of INLAND PRINTER.

"FAVORITE" ELASTIC PADDING COMPOSITION.—Warranted not to adhere to the edges of sheet torn from the pad. Send 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you recipe for making same at a cost of 10 cents a pound. UPRIGHT PADDING PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn. 4-1-11

FOR SALE.—A complete outfit of electrotyping machinery and shop appliances for first-class electrotype foundry. Machinery good as new—used but a few months. First-class make. Reasonable terms. Apply at 99 to 109 W. Monroe street. 4-2-21

FOR SALE.—A well equipped, small, steampower job printing office. No old truck. Proprietor wishes to retire from business. Address F. A. HAYDEN, 65 Genesee street, Auburn, New York. 4-1-11

FOR SALE.—Job and newspaper office in Chicago, doing a good business. Price \$1,400; \$400 down, balance on long time. Address F, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill. 4-2-21

FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds Farmer, Little & Co.agate type, used in a railway guide; most of this type is good as new; also a large quantity of brass rule; also eight shift-bar Hoe chases, 25 by 38½ inside. PRICE, LEE & CO., New Haven, Conn. 4-1-31

POSITION WANTED.—As manager of a printing business, by a competent man, well up in composition, proofreading, presswork, purchasing material, giving estimates, etc. Capable of filling any position. Good references. Address, "CAXTON," care Editor of INLAND PRINTER.

PRESS WANTED.—I have a half-medium Globe press, 13 x 19½ inside chase, fitted for steam, in No. 1 order, which I desire to exchange for a good second-hand pony cylinder press of about 22 x 30. J. S. HOERNER, Highland, Ill. 4-3-11

PRESS WANTED.—I want a small cylinder press: cash. Address, with particulars, J. A. WAYLAND, South Pueblo, Colorado. 4-2-21

WANTED.—Agents to sell Durant's patent counters. Machines sent on thirty days' trial. Liberal commission. Address, W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis. 4-1-11

WANTED.—A Washington hand press in exchange for ink of our own manufacture, at net prices. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 11 and 13 Dayton street, Buffalo, N. Y. 4-3-11

WANTED.—The address of employing printers wishing the new specimen book of general materials issued by THE MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y. 4-3-11

JUST RECEIVED.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVING

ON ZINC AND COPPER

IN LINE AND HALF TONE AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL BY W. T. WILKINSON, WITH AN APPENDIX.

LONDON, 1886.

ADDRESS,

**GAYTON A. DOUGLASS & CO.**  
MERCHANTS IN  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**  
185 & 187 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.

Price \$1.50,  
Postage free, by mail.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET AND BALL

— OF THE —

## Old-Time Printers' Association

OF CHICAGO,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Matteson House, Cor. Wabash Ave. and Jackson St.

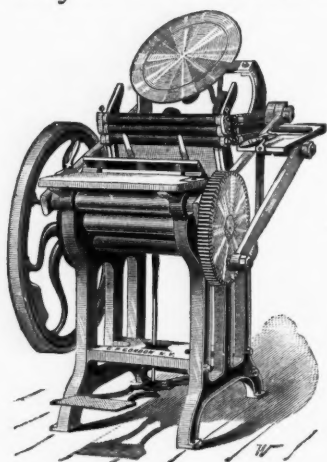
— ON —

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17th, 1887.

Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, \$5. Each additional lady, \$2.

THE

## New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,  
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

## GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



## Whiting Paper Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

DAILY PRODUCT:

TWENTY TONS

OF FINE PAPER.

**Library Numbers.**  
PERFORATED.  
5 Sizes. All Gummed.  
8c to 30c per 100.  
**P. F. VAN EVEREN.**  
116 Nassau St. New York.

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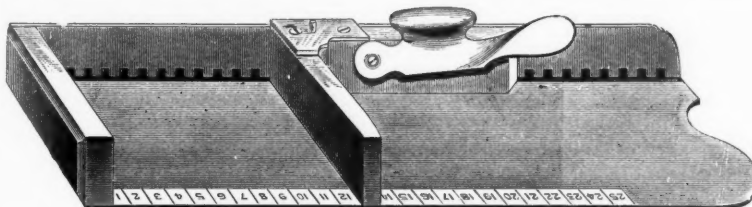
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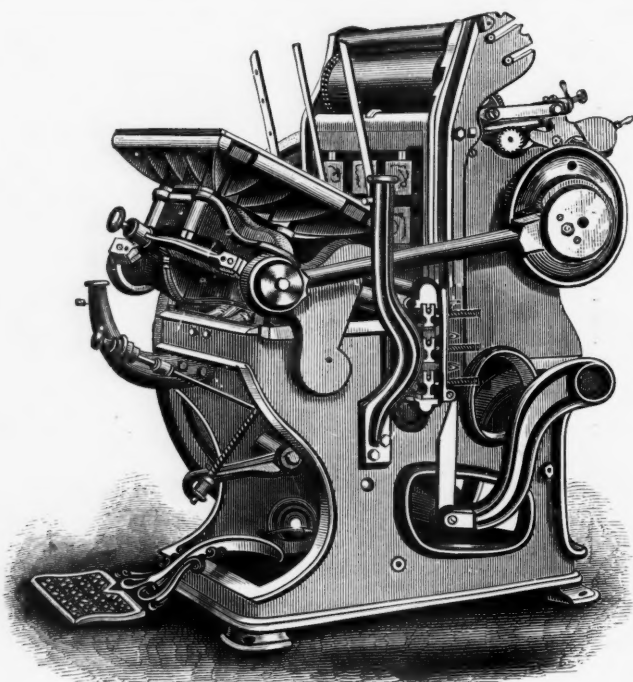
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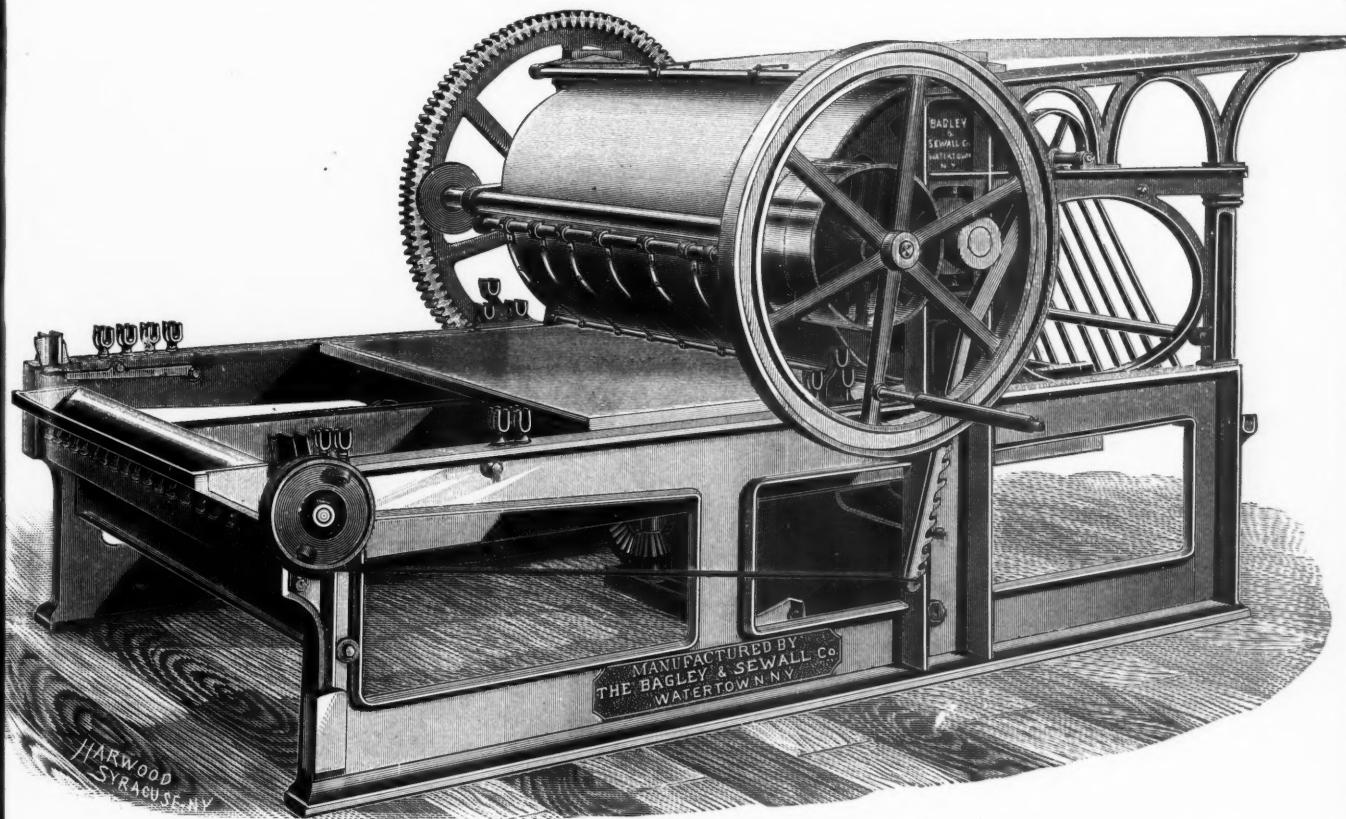
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No. 1, Bed, 38 x 54.	Form, 33 x 50	No. 5, Bed, 29 x 42.	Form, 24 x 38
2, " 35 x 52.	" 30 x 48	6, " 28 x 38.	" 23 x 33
3, " 34 x 50.	" 29 x 46	7, " 24 x 30.	" 19 x 25
4, " 33 x 48.	" 28 x 44		

They are furnished with two form rollers (covering the entire form), four angle rollers, tapeless delivery, our new gripper mechanism (which cannot be decayed or broken), rubber blanket, two sets of stocks, wrenches, etc.

## THE COMPLETE PRESS

Is made in the same sizes as the Country Press. This style has two form rollers, with combination screw distributor, four angle rollers with adjustable sockets, fountain knife removable for cleaning or changing color, tapeless delivery, new gripper mechanism, spring motion, adjustable at both ends, spring trip, rubber blanket, or cylinder packing, roller molds, two sets stocks, wrenches, etc.

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These are built in same sizes as the Complete, having the same improvements, with the addition of *withdrawing under-guides*, which are removed just as the grippers close, preventing wrinkling of the sheet. Delivery is under the feed board, laying the sheet printed side up, without having come in contact with anything after leaving the cylinder. This improvement effectually prevents "offset" or "smut."

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No. 1, Bed, 41 x 57.	Form, 37 x 53	No. 3, Bed, 35 x 50.	Form, 30 x 46
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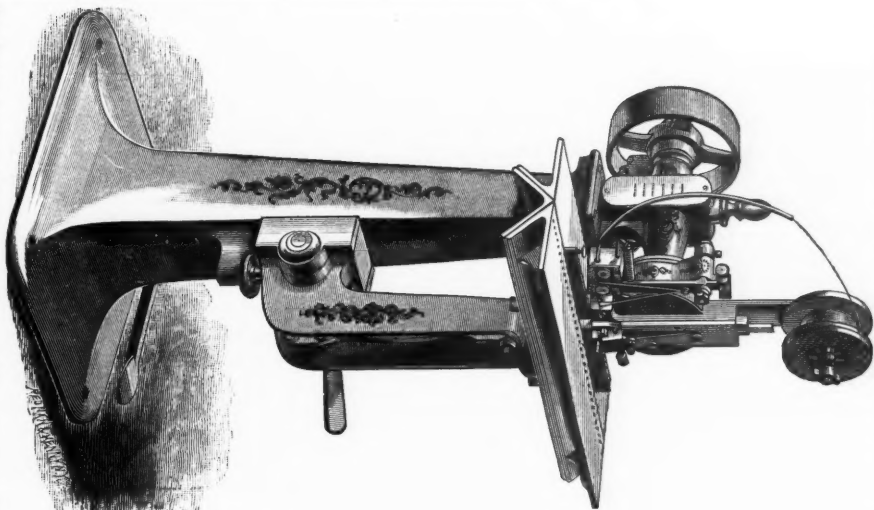
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1,200 and 1,300 in Use.

THIS cut represents our No. 11 Combination Wire Stitching Machine, which uses both flat and round wires, through center of the fold and the back of the Book.

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Speed, 120 Staples per minute. Average daily production, 2,000 Pamphlets per hour. The quantity depends largely upon the character of the work and the expertness of operator.

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Only two adjustments—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

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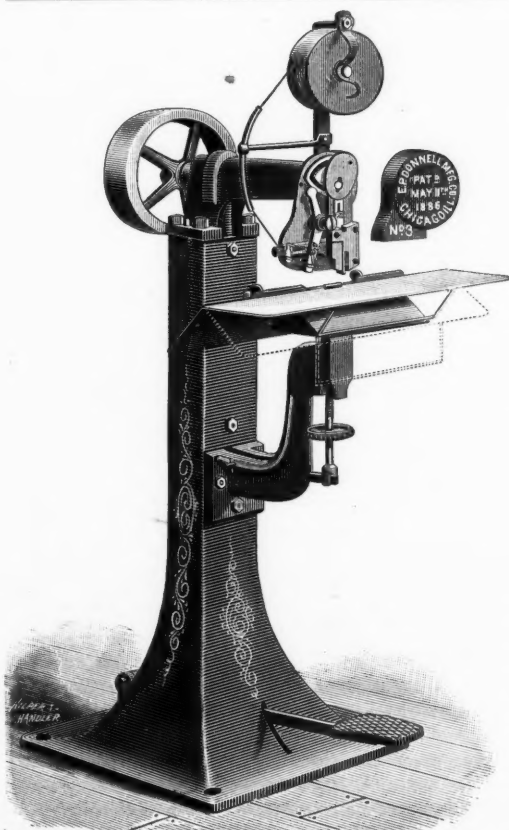
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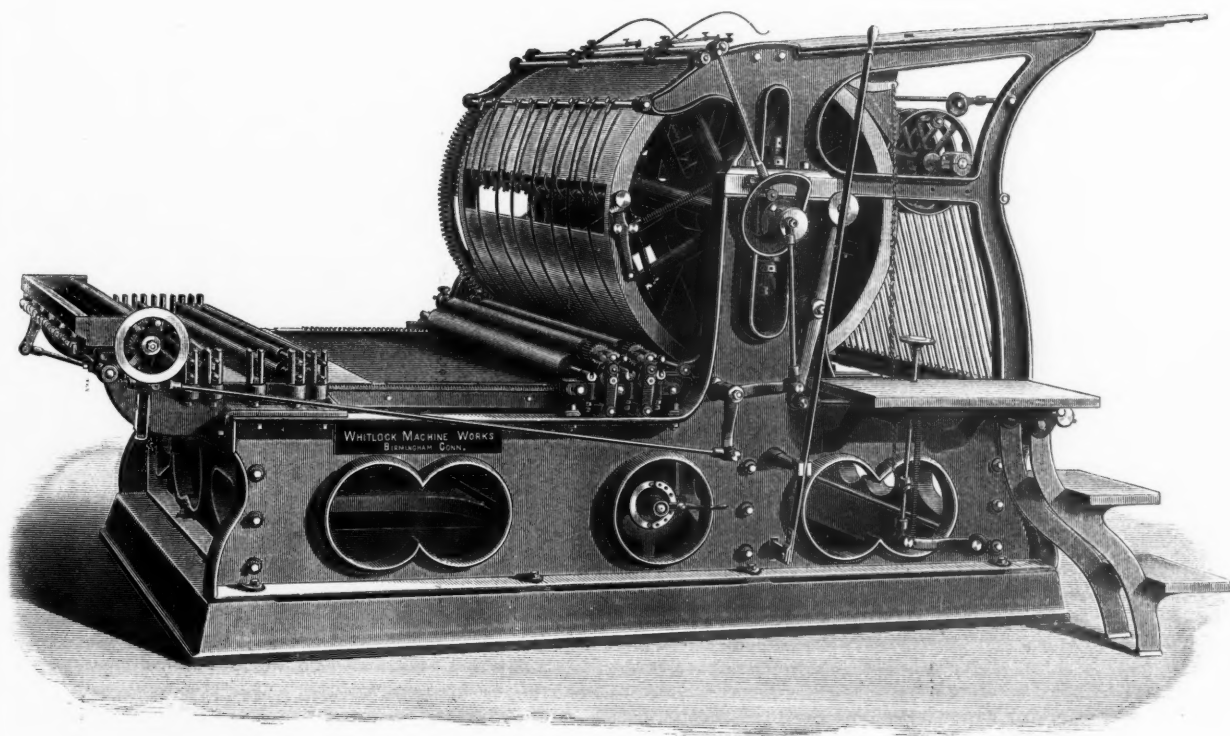
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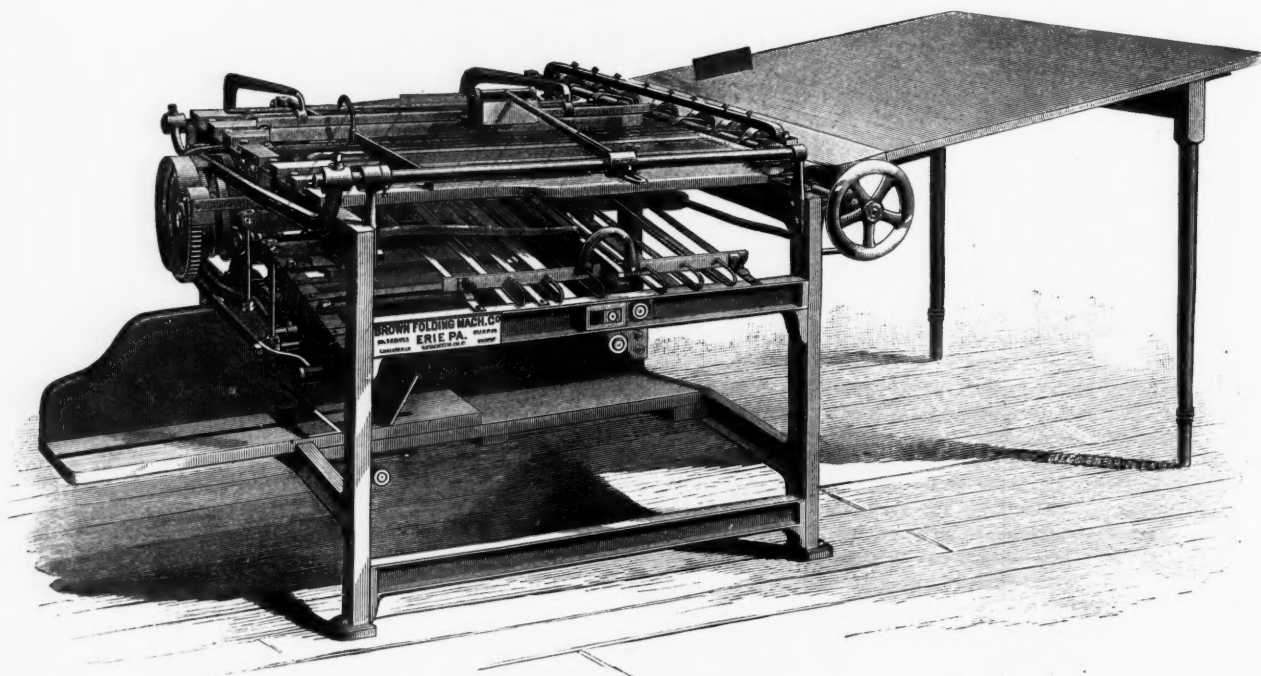
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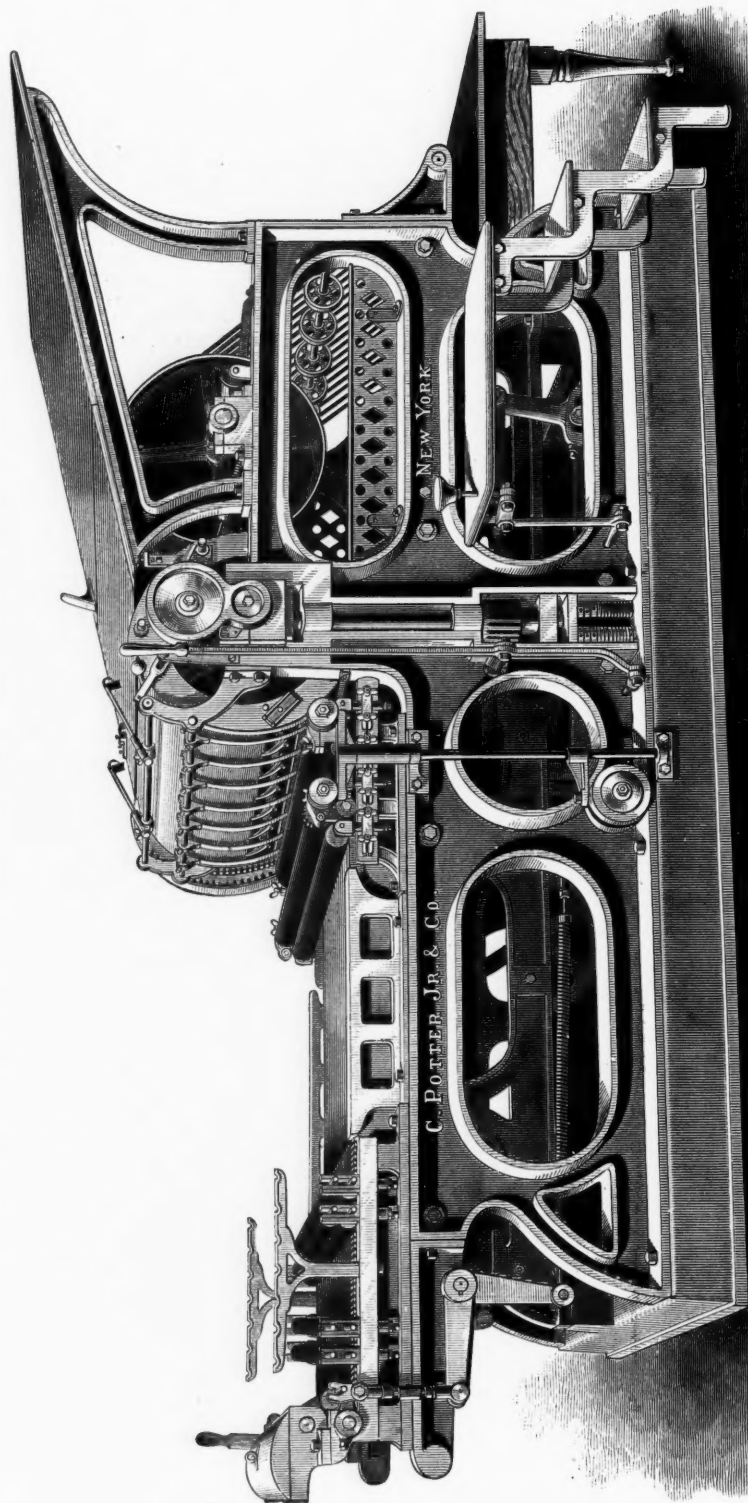
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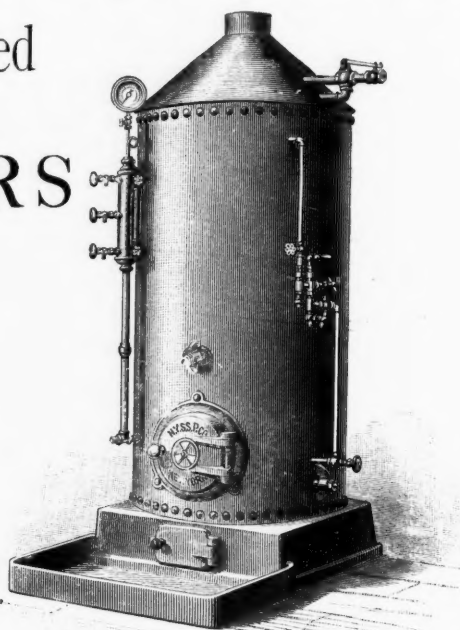
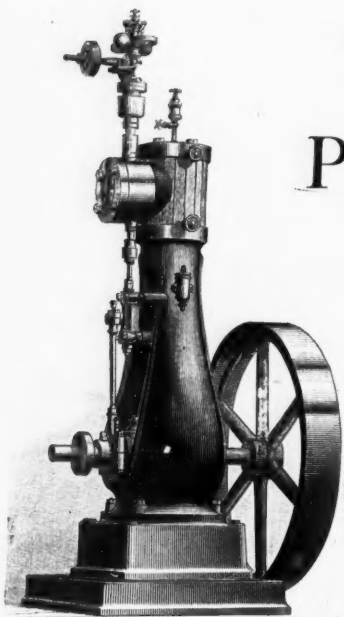
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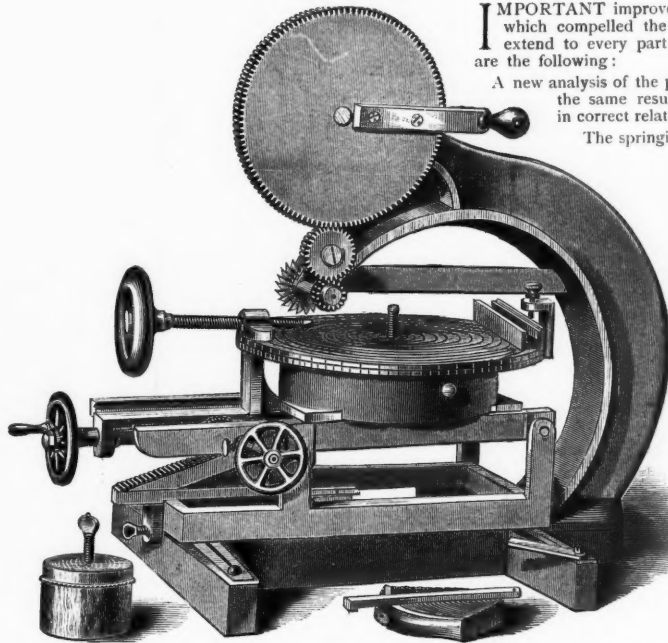
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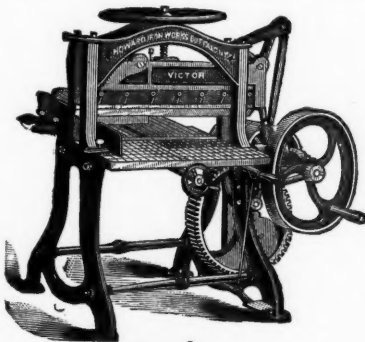
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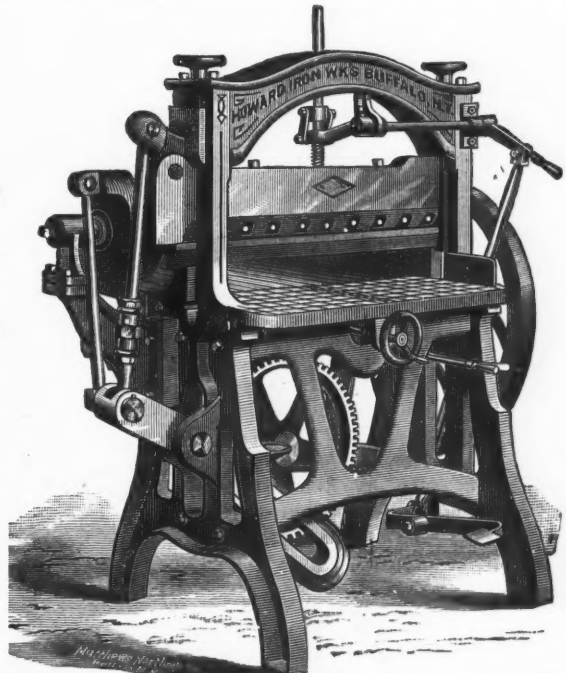
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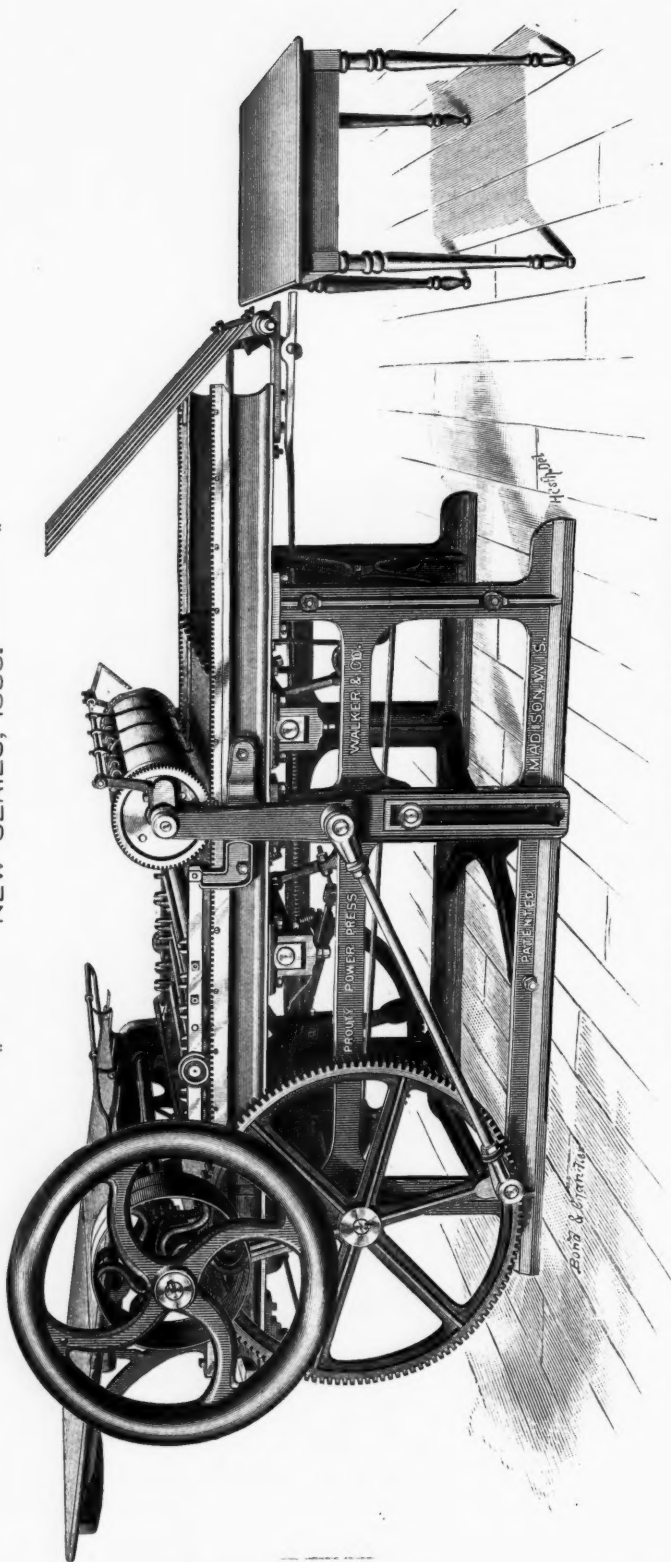
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#### SIZES AND PRICES.

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No. 1.	27 x 37 inches.	3,600 pounds.	1,500 per hour.	\$700
No. 2.	27½ x 43½ inches.	4,200 pounds.	1,400 per hour.	800
No. 3.	32½ x 46½ inches.	4,800 pounds.	1,200 per hour.	900

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